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Fort Monroe Historic Viewsheds

Megan Weaver Tooker, Adam Smith, Chris Cochran, and
Chelsea Pogorelac

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Megan Weaver Tooker, Adam Smith, Chris Cochran, and Chelsea Pogorelac

*Construction Engineering Research Laboratory
U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center
2902 Newmark Drive
Champaign, IL 61822*

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Fort Monroe
318 Cornog Lane, Bldg 28
Fort Monroe, VA 23651

Abstract:

This document is an inventory and evaluation of the historic viewsheds of Fort Monroe. This document serves to meet the requirements for Federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object, specifically, Section 110 which requires Federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources.

As a strategically located defensive fortification, views and firing lines have been critical to the design, planning and operation of Fort Monroe. This report identifies fifty significant views that remain at Fort Monroe. Significance and integrity were evaluated for each of these views. Recommendations were made for preserving these significant views. The identified views were identified based on historic photographic documentation and the presence of a specific historic viewpoint. Unfortunately very little historic photo documentation exists of the military views associated with Fort Monroe, for example firing points from the fortification and batteries. Maps have been included of these firing points and discussion of the military importance has been included.

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Preface

This study was conducted for Fort Monroe, Virginia, under project number 135304, “Survey of Ft Monroe for BRAC Purposes”. Funding was provided by Military Interdepartmental Purchase Request (MIPR) W31XNJ90907990. The Fort Monroe technical monitor was Robert S. Reali, BRAC Environmental Coordinator.

The work was performed by the Land and Heritage Conservation Branch (CN-C) of the Installations Division (CN), Construction Engineering Research Laboratory (CERL). Adam Smith was the CERL Project Manager and lead architectural historian, Megan Weaver Tooker was the lead landscape architect, and Chris Cochran, and Chelsea Pogorelac were interns. Collectively, the team has worked on many cultural landscape studies, including the aforementioned *Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes* (CERL, 2008), the *Historic Landscape Management Plan for the US Military Academy at West Point, NY* (CERL, 2002), *Identification and Analysis of the Historic Built Environment and Viewsheds for the Cadet Zone, US Military Academy at West Point, NY* (CERL, 2003), the *Fort Hamilton, NY: Historic Landscape Inventory* (2000), the *Fort Knox Historic Landscape Context, Inventory and Management* (CERL, 2007), and a *Historic Landscape Inventory for the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC* (CERL, 2009). Special acknowledgement is given to those who assisted with the formation of this report: Robert Reali, Paul Presenza and Robin Mills, Fort Monroe Civil Works, Josh Gillespie at FMFADA, Marc Holm of the Virginia Department of Historic Resources and staff at the Casemate Museum. Dr. Christopher White is Chief, CN-C, and Dr. John Bandy is Chief, CN. The Deputy Director of CERL is Dr. Kirankumar V. Topudurti. The Director of CERL is Dr. Ilker R. Adiguzel.

CERL is an element of the U.S. Army Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC), U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Commander and Executive Director of ERDC is COL Gary E. Johnston, and the Director of ERDC is Dr. Jeffery P. Holland.

Unit Conversion Factors

Multiply	By	To Obtain
acres	4,046.873	square meters
degrees Fahrenheit	$(F-32)/1.8$	degrees Celsius
feet	0.3048	meters
gallons (U.S. liquid)	3.785412 E-03	cubic meters
horsepower (550 foot-pounds force per second)	745.6999	watts
inches	0.0254	meters
miles (U.S. statute)	1,609.347	meters
square feet	0.09290304	square meters
square miles	2.589998 E+06	square meters
square yards	0.8361274	square meters
yards	0.9144	meters

1 Methodology

Background

Congress codified the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), the most sweeping cultural resources legislation to date in order to provide guidelines and requirements aimed at preserving tangible elements of our past primarily through the creation of the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). Contained within this piece of legislation (Sections 110 and 106) are requirements for Federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object. Section 110 requires Federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. Section 106 requires the determination of effect of Federal undertakings on properties deemed eligible or potentially eligible for the NRHP.

The Army is in the process of closing Fort Monroe, a designated National Historic Landmark (NHL) since 1960 and listed on the NRHP since 1966, as a result of the Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) 2005 decision. The Section 106 review process includes steps for identifying and evaluating historic properties, assessing the effects of the agency's proposed action on historic properties and, if there is a harmful (adverse) effect, consultation about ways to avoid, reduce or mitigate that harm. Consultation typically results in a Programmatic Agreement (PA) for more complex undertakings, which sets out specific steps for avoiding or reducing harm to historic properties.

Objective

Fort Monroe is located at Old Point Comfort, which is on the tip of the Virginia Peninsula between the Chesapeake Bay and the harbor of Hampton Roads (Figure 1). The harbor is formed by the confluence of the Elizabeth River, the Nansemond River, and the James River.

A Programmatic Agreement for the Closure and Disposal of Fort Monroe, VA has been executed between the US Army, the Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (VA SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), the Commonwealth of Virginia, the Fort Monroe Federal Area Development Authority (newly renamed the Fort Monroe Authority),

the National Park Service, and 27 other stakeholders interested in the preservation of Fort Monroe. Within 18 months of the execution of this PA, the Army has agreed to submit to the Consulting Parties: 1) a final cultural landscape study and 2) a final viewshed analysis. The viewshed analysis identifies significant historic viewsheds from and toward the Fort Monroe NHL District. The cultural landscape study examines the physical changes from Fort Monroe's earliest occupation due to man-made and natural forces and chronicle past land uses and identifies significant landscape features and spatial relationships, and other important aspects of the existing and historic landscape at Fort Monroe.

This report is the historic viewshed analysis, and its objectives are to:

1. Complete archival research.
2. Complete site visits to inventory historic viewsheds and features.
3. Evaluate the identified viewsheds and assess their eligibility for the NRHP.
4. Make recommendations to preserve and maintain these historic viewsheds.

The scope for this historic viewshed analysis does not include:

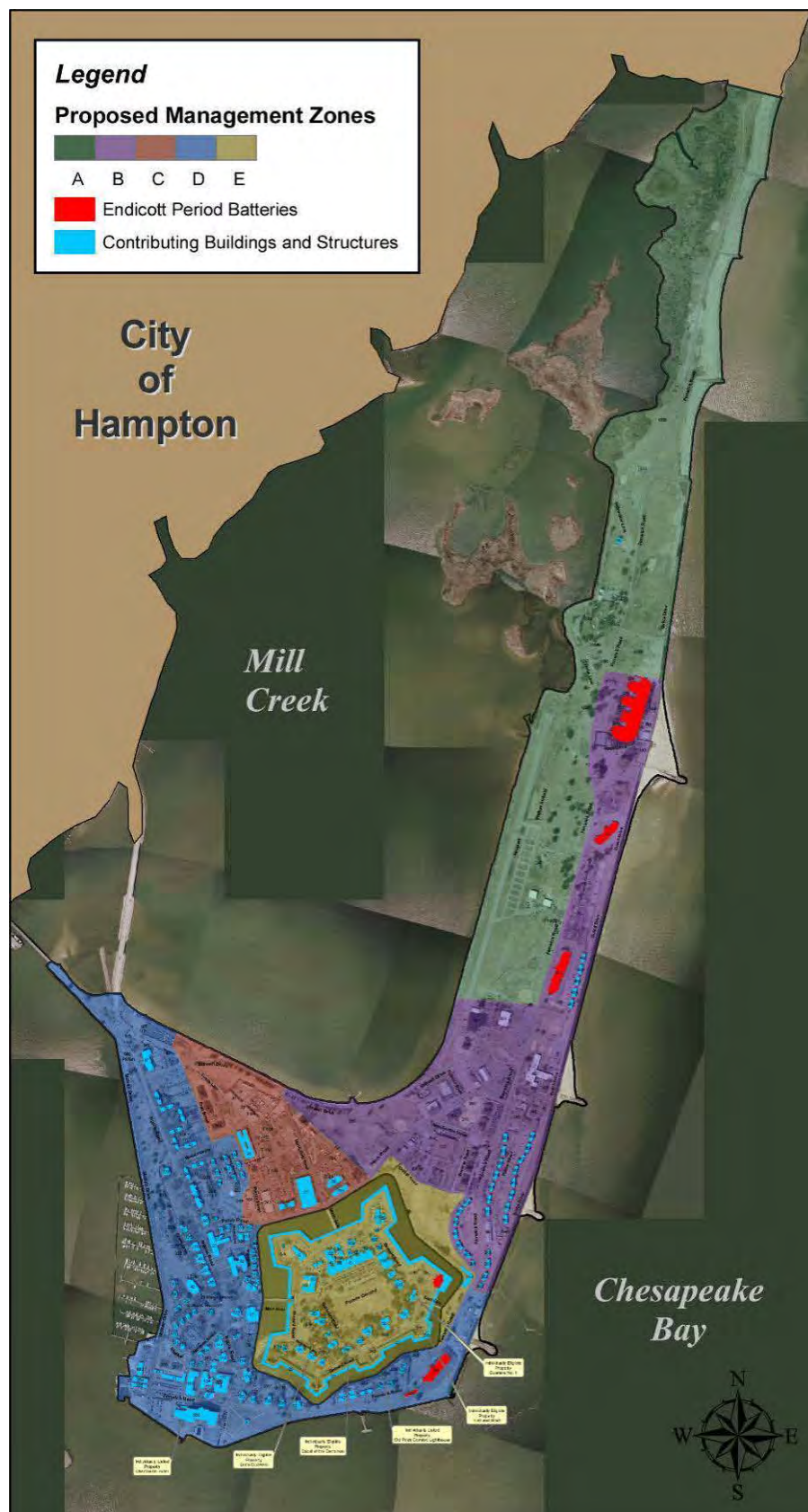
1. Write a historic context (since these already had been written by the National Park Service and others).
2. Create Geographic Information System (GIS) database (future users of this report may do so to aid in management of historic resources)
3. Create rules and regulation regarding the management of historic resources. (Regulation of management of these resources is the function of the future landowners.)

Approach

Built between 1819 and 1834, Fort Monroe's original mission was to protect the entrance to Hampton Roads and adjacent port cities with its powerful artillery. Built right after the War of 1812 on Old Point Comfort, the site was the location of several fortifications prior to Army occupation. The strategic location of Fort Monroe was the key to its success in the coastal defense of the United States. Fort Monroe has divided the NHL area into three historic periods: the Federal Period (1819-1860), the National Period (1861-1929), and the Modern Period (1930-1961). Fort Monroe has identified 189 contributing elements to the Fort Monroe National Historic Landmark District (113 housing buildings, 60 administrative buildings, 2 support buildings, 3 structures, 9 landscape features, 1 object, and the stone fort and 11 segments).

The historic viewshed analysis examines Fort Monroe as a whole as well as identifies any significant historic viewshed. Fort Monroe and Consulting Parties have identified seven management zones to best comprehensively manage the numerous and diverse resources at Fort Monroe (Figure 2). These proposed Management Zones and their boundaries were defined based upon careful consideration of historic and existing architectural character, current and past land uses, construction periods, concentration of contributing resources. The zones are: 1) Zone A (West Peninsula); 2) Zone B (East Peninsula); 3) Zone C (North Gate Road/Stilwell Drive); 4) Zone D (McNair, Ingalls, and Fenwick Corridors); 5) Zone E (Stone Fort and Moat); and 6) Endicott Batteries. In addition, there are individually eligible historic properties, including the Chapel of the Centurion, Quarters 1, Quarters 17, and the Stone Fort. Preservation and management recommendations have been made for each of these zones.

This historic viewshed report has several sections: the first describes the methodology used for the report; the second is the existing historic context of Old Point Comfort and Fort Monroe; the third includes an identification of all historic viewsheds and their features; the fourth evaluates these historic resources; and finally, the fifth section includes recommendations for preserving and maintaining the identified resources.



Archival research

Archival research involves several tasks. The first task is the initial literature review. The second is to identify and locate primary research materials.

Literature review

The CERL research team used secondary literature to determine the general development history of Fort Monroe. This involved reading published and unpublished material found throughout various sources, included among others, Robert Arthur's, *History of Fort Monroe*, Richard P. Weinert and Arthur's *Defender of the Chesapeake*, John Paul Graham's *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Inventory and documentation of historic structures undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey*, and Fort Monroe documents such as the *HARAM*.

Research material

The CERL research team located primary research materials and additional secondary materials and established a strategy to best utilize these resources. The research team conducted archival visits to Fort Monroe, the National Archives at College Park, MD in June 2009, and the National Archives in Philadelphia, PA. During these visits, researchers collected archival information such as historic photographs, art work, maps, and architectural plans included in the bibliography.

Site visits

Members of the CERL research team completed an initial site visit during the week of June 1, 2009 to coincide with the concurrence signing of the PA by the 27 remaining Consulting Parties or stakeholders. During this visit, the team conducted an initial windshield survey of the installation and began the photo documentation process. In addition, researchers conducted site reconnaissance on foot using photography, sketches, and note taking to help in getting an overall feeling for Fort Monroe as a whole and for the individual buildings and features.

A second site visit took place during the week of 20 July 2009, to complete further fieldwork both archival as well as inventorying and photographing the historic viewsheds. During this second visit, a boat trip was taken to

photograph views toward Fort Monroe from the water. A third site visit took place during the week of November 16, 2009.

Identification of Resources

The CERL team identified the historic viewsheds and their features (such as vegetation, circulation patterns, and small scale features such as monuments, walls and fences) found during the archival search and present during the site visits. Historic and current photographs, maps and plans were used to show existing conditions.

Evaluation

The resources identified above were evaluated for significance based on the historic context and themes and a determination of integrity was made. A list of the character-defining features was made (contributing and non-contributing) and a recommendation of eligibility to the National Register (if not already included under the NHL) was made. The evaluation will follow guidelines in the *National Register Bulletin #15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, *National Register Bulletin #16, How to Complete the National Register Registration Form*, *National Register Bulletin #18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*, *Bulletin #30: Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Rural Historic Landscapes*, *Preservation Brief #36: Protecting Cultural Landscapes*, the *National Register Bulletin: How to Prepare National Historic Landmark Nominations*, *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, the National Park Service's *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports*, and in the Department of Defense guidance, *Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes* (CERL, 2008). This viewshed study has a list of the character-defining features of the views or viewsheds (noting the cumulative loss of features, the alternation/masking of prominent features, or the introduction of new features). In addition, the views are rated (high, medium, and low) based on their significance (importance to overall history of Fort Monroe, United States, and Virginia) and integrity (ability to convey that significance based on condition, presence of historic features and presence of intrusions).

Recommendations

Finally, general recommendations were made to assist managers in the preservation and maintenance of these historic viewsheds. In the viewshed study, this section evaluates the impacts of construction within the viewsheds, based both on height (one story structures, two story, etc.) and mass (square footage), and recommendations were made to mitigate impacts of construction and deconstruction.

Products

As outlined in the Programmatic Agreement for the Closure and Disposal of Fort Monroe, VA, the Army shall, within eighteen (18) months of the execution of the PA, submit a final viewshed analysis to the Consulting Parties. Prior to the final submission, the Consulting Parties will be provided with each draft for review and comment. The Signatory Parties will receive copies of the final reports and electronic versions will be available to the Consulting Parties.

It is the goal that this study will be used to guide the future development of Fort Monroe and support such efforts as the re-writing of the National Historic Landmark District and the development of the Fort Monroe Authority's (formerly the FMFADA) Preservation Manual and Design Standards.

Researchers

The researchers on this project are from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Engineering Research Development Center, Construction and Engineering Research Laboratory (ERDC-CERL) based in Champaign, Illinois. The research team includes Adam Smith, M.Arch. as project manager and lead architectural historian and Megan Weaver Tooker, M.L.A. as Historic Landscape Architect and Sunny Adams, M.Arch. as assistant architectural historian. Collectively, the team has worked on many cultural landscape studies, including the aforementioned *Guidelines for Documenting and Evaluating Historic Military Landscapes* (CERL, 2008), the *Historic Landscape Management Plan for the US Military Academy at West Point, NY* (CERL, 2002), *Identification and Analysis of the Historic Built Environment and Viewsheds for the Cadet Zone, US Military Academy at West Point, NY* (CERL, 2003), the *Fort Hamilton, NY: Historic Landscape Inventory* (2000), the *Fort Knox Historic Landscape Context, In-*

ventory and Management (CERL, 2007), and a *Historic Landscape Inventory for the Washington Navy Yard, Washington, DC* (CERL, 2009).

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2 Historic Context

The following historic context was adapted from previous contexts written by Fort Monroe and the National Park Service (NPS).¹ Images and notations (in parenthesis) were added by CERL. Same-scale maps of Fort Monroe, also created by the NPS and which show changes in the built environment over time, are included in Appendix A.

Pre-history

The Paleoindian Period (circa 11,000 to 10,000 years ago): Sites of this period are rare in Virginia. These sites are associated with the highly mobile gatherers and hunters of the late Pleistocene and early Holocene. While archaeologists are sure these groups were gatherers and hunters, what they were hunting and gathering in Virginia is still a question. Archaeologists have recovered no direct evidence of Paleoindian subsistence in the Chesapeake Bay region. The current theory is they followed a broad-based approach to subsistence, meaning they did not focus on one type of animal like the bison or the mammoth, as their counterparts did in the western part of North America.² These groups also appear to have had a strong interest in high quality, lithic material found farther west in the state. During the last ice age the sea level dropped, exposing more of the continental shelf, and land now under the bay was open for settlement. The distribution of Paleoindian sites in the Chesapeake Bay region shows there are no sites near Old Point Comfort and Fort Monroe and no Paleoindian sites have been found at Fort Monroe.³

Archaic Period (circa 10,000 to 3,000 years ago): Sometime around 10,000 years ago the Pleistocene ended and the Holocene period began. This event brought with it dramatic environmental change. The flora and fauna changed, as did the landscape itself. Starting about 10,000 years

¹ National Park Service, *Reconnaissance Study of Fort Monroe in Hampton, VA*, conducted by the Northeast Regional Office for Fort Monroe, VA, May 2008, Graham, John Paul et al., *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Inventory and Documentation of Historic Structures Undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey, Volume I and II*, (Washington, D.C.: Historic American Buildings Survey/Historic American Engineering Record, National Park Service, Department of the Interior), 1987, and the *Fort Monroe Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan*.

² Dent, Richard J., Jr., *Chesapeake Prehistory: Old Traditions, New Directions* (New York: Plenum Press, 1995), 128.

³ Dent 1995, 108.

ago, the ancient Susquehanna River began to be inundated by water freed from the melting glaciers, creating the Chesapeake Bay. This process took almost the entire Archaic period and ended 3,000 years ago.⁴ While this environmental change did not cause or direct the transformation in the culture of the peoples living in the area, it certainly had a huge effect. The Archaic period is divided into three parts: early, middle, and late. No Archaic Period sites have been found at Fort Monroe.

The Early Archaic (10,000 to 8,000 years ago): The manner in which Early Archaic groups moved across and settled on the landscape is a question for which little information is available in the Chesapeake Bay region. However, it is assumed the system was some combination of large base camps with smaller specialized camps.⁵ The subsistence strategy of the Early Archaic groups was designed to take advantage of the new types of plants and animals entering the region due to the climate changes. Archaeologists have recovered hickory nuts, butternut, acorns, amaranth, and chenopod from sites of this time period.

The Middle Archaic (8,000 to 5,000 years ago): The Middle Archaic peoples used a very similar survival strategy as the groups of the Early Archaic period. One possible change was the adoption of shellfish as a food source.⁶ While there is evidence these groups started to exploit the shellfish of the bay, this effort was nowhere as intensive as it would become later. The settlement system was most likely one that focused on interior wetlands, stream junctions, tributary flood plains and other locations where food resources could be found in large numbers.

The Late Archaic Period (5,000 to 2,000 years ago): In the Chesapeake Bay region two traditions coexisted: a “narrow blade” tradition and a “broad blade” tradition. During the Late Archaic there is evidence for groups having an annual pattern of fusion and fission, groups periodically coming together and then separating again. Sites range from very large multi-band camps through smaller band camps to very small micro-band foraging sites. In matters of subsistence there may be differences between the “narrow blade” and “broad blade” traditions. The narrow blade tradition has a more specialized adaptation to woodland areas along the fall line, while the broad blade tradition seems to have specialized in the area

⁴ Dent 1995, 84-85.

⁵ Dent 1995, 171-2.

⁶ Dent 1995, 186.

of the bay and its emerging estuarine and riparian plant and animals. The types of fauna recovered from Late Archaic sites include oysters, deer, gulf periwinkle, soft-shell clam, raccoon, beaver, and opossum. Floral material recovered includes hickory nuts and acorns.⁷

Woodland Period (circa 3,000 to 400 years ago): Archaeologists divide the Woodland period into early, middle, and late. The major difference between the Archaic period and the Woodland period is the presence of pottery on Woodland sites. The big difference within Woodland sites is only Late Woodland sites show evidence of maize agriculture. It was the groups of the Late Woodland who would encounter the European explorers in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries. Those encounters would mark the end of the prehistoric period in the Chesapeake Bay area.

The Early Woodland (3,000 to 2,300 years ago): In the Early Woodland, the general theme is that of larger and more permanent camps with specialized support sites. The subsistence was similar to that in the Late Archaic with two exceptions - a more intensive exploitation of shellfish and an increase in the use of seed plants.⁸

The Middle Woodland (2,300 to 1,050 years ago): In the Middle Woodland there was an increase in the exploitation of predictable food resources such as shellfish and anadromous fish runs. There also is evidence of these groups promoting certain plant species to improve their harvest. While these groups were influencing plants, they were not yet farming.⁹ There is one archaeological locus with a Middle Woodland component at Fort Monroe which has been deemed not eligible for inclusion to the NRHP.¹⁰

The Late Woodland (1,050 to 400 years ago): It was during the Late Woodland that groups adopted true farming from cultures farther south. Along with the adoption of agriculture, large palisade villages developed. During this period, the evidence indicates smaller outlying sites provided supplies and supported large, permanent villages. Like their predecessors

⁷ Dent 1995, 186-7.

⁸ Dent 1995, 231.

⁹ Dent 1995, 242-3.

¹⁰ Gardener, William M., John P. Mullen, Gwen Hurst and Joan M. Walker. *Phase II Archeological Investigations at Loci 1, 15, 18 and 20 and Phase III Data Recovery at Locus 16, 44HT27, Fort Monroe, Hampton, Virginia*, (Thunderbird Archeological Associates, Woodstock, Virginia, 2003); Balicki, Joseph, Charles Cheek, Stuart Fiedel, and Dana B. Heck, *Phase I Archaeological Investigations at Fort Monroe and Old Point Comfort (44HT27) Hampton, Virginia*, (John Milner Associates, Alexandria, VA, 1999).

these groups used many available food sources. Wild food remains recovered from sites excavated throughout the Chesapeake Bay region include deer, bear, turkey, squirrel, duck, rabbit, most types of nuts, starchy plants with oily seeds, and tuberous plants. Late Woodland groups had a major difference from their predecessors: they grew and harvested crops. In the Chesapeake Bay region there is evidence for corn, beans, squash, and bottle gourd.¹¹ Two of the loci at Fort Monroe have Late Woodland components: locus 11 and locus 20 are eligible for the National Register.¹² At the time of the English entry into Chesapeake Bay, the large village of Kecoughtan was nearby. It was located where the Veteran's Administration Hospital is currently located.

Colonial Period (1607 – 1818)

The Colonial Period was dominated by exploration and settlement of Hampton Roads and the James River region, construction of early fortifications, and development of the Old Point Comfort Lighthouse.

A group from a convoy of English settlers led by Captain Christopher Newport sailed into what they termed “Cape Comfort” and landed on the Point on April 28, 1607, before moving on to settle at Jamestown in the next month. Among those aboard the three ships carrying the settlers was Captain John Smith, who explored the Chesapeake Bay in his famous voyages of 1607-1609, and who became Jamestown Council's third president. In 1609, to protect the entrance to settlements along the James River, the British built Algernourne Fort (Fort Algernon) at Old Point Comfort. It was an earthwork structure with boards “10 hands high.” Sources vary on whether it held a contingent of 25 soldiers with 4 iron pieces or 40 soldiers with 7 pieces of artillery. Fort Algernon burned in 1612 (Figure 3).

¹¹ Dent 1995, 251-254.

¹² Gardner et al.; Balicki et al.

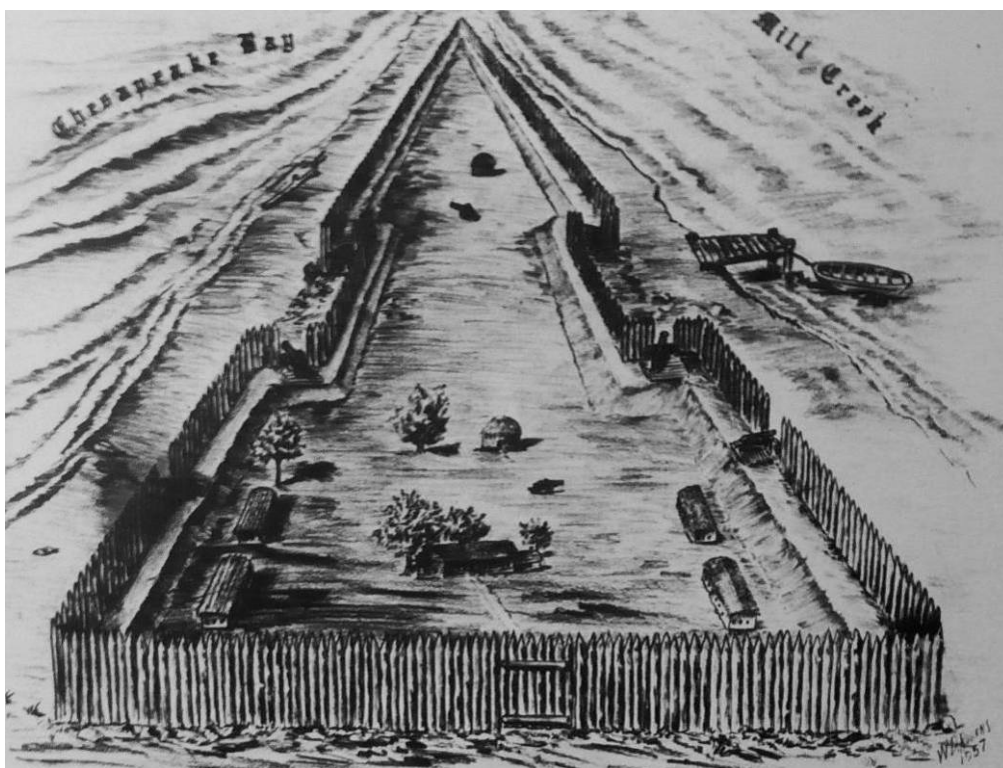


Figure 3. Fort Algernourne in 1609 (Casemate Museum).

Other fortifications followed on the site, with the strongest, Fort George, being constructed in the 1730s to guard against French invasion. Built of brick and shell lime, Governor William Gooch wrote in 1736 that “no ship could pass it without running great risks.” Fort George was destroyed by a hurricane in 1749.

While it has often been stated that the first enslaved Africans in Colonial America were brought to Jamestown in 1619, historians now conclude that the first arrival was actually at Point Comfort. The arrival of the Dutch ship bearing the enslaved Africans, who were traded in exchange for provisions, began the long history of slavery in America. A navigational light was active as early as 1775 at Old Point Comfort. Between 1800 and 1801, Congress appropriated funds for the construction of a permanent lighthouse, which was first lit in 1802. The structure, still existing, consists of an octagonal structure 54 feet high made of stacked stone with a spiral staircase (Figure 4). During the War of 1812, the lighthouse was captured by the British who used it as an observation post. The British burned Hampton on June 25, 1813 and, unimpeded by any coastal fortifications, went on to do the same to Washington, D.C. in August of that year.



Figure 4. Point Comfort Lighthouse in 1864 (Library of Congress).

Federal Period (1819 – 1860)

The Federal period saw the construction of Fort Monroe and the establishment of the Artillery School of Practice. The period also was marked by the Fort's initial association with persons of historical importance, the construction of two buildings used for religious purposes, and the emergence of Old Point Comfort's resort industry.

In the early 19th Century, prior to the War of 1812, the newly formed United States government constructed a series of fortifications known as the "Second System." The "First System" was largely made up of former British fortifications with a few additions built after the Revolutionary War. Due to the inadequacy of coastal fortifications during the War of 1812 (with the exception of Fort McHenry in Baltimore) and the capture of Washington by the British, President James Monroe and Congress turned their attention to the construction of a comprehensive system of fortifications – the "Third System." These were planned to protect America's important port cities and the nation's capital from future invasion.

In 1817, General Simon de Bernard, a French-trained military engineer and former aide to Napoleon Bonaparte was appointed to plan the new system of fortifications. Major Charles Gratiot, who would later be appointed the Army's chief engineer, supervised the initial construction of Fort Monroe which began in 1819. Quarters 1, a Federal style two-story residence, was built within what would become the largest of all the Third System fortifications (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Quarters 1, 1862 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

Bernard's grandiose design for Fort Monroe called for a brick, granite, and earthen casemated fortification. The Fort encompasses 63 acres with a perimeter of 2,394 yards or well over one mile. Designed as a bastioned work with seven fronts, holding 380 gun mounts and a compliment of over 2600 men in time of war, the Fort was deemed close to being impregnable

from land and sea (Figure 6). Bernard envisioned Fort Monroe as the “headquarters” for the entire coastal fortifications system. A water battery designed to contain 40 casemated guns was constructed as part of the outer works (Figure 7). Its role was to protect the Fort from direct attack. The labor force used to construct Fort Monroe included a large number of enslaved persons hired out by the owners of local plantations.

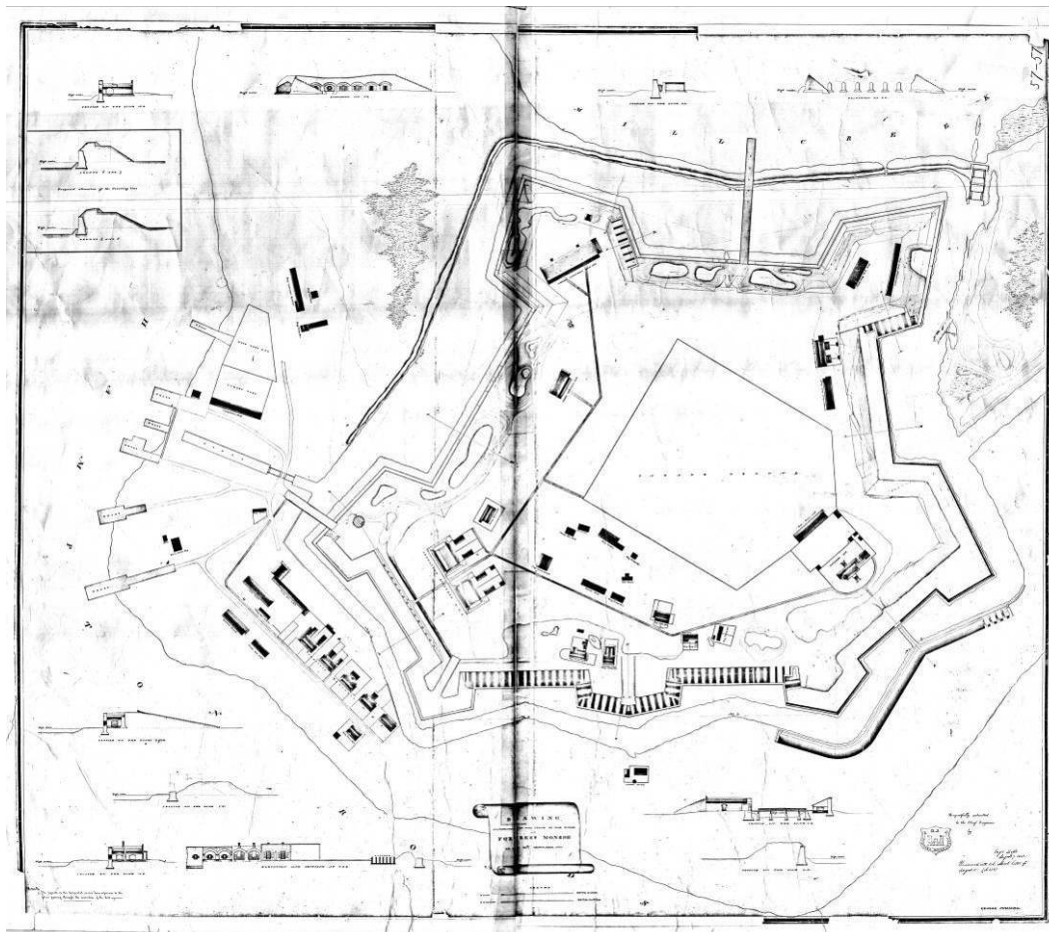


Figure 6. Map of Point Comfort in 1828 (NARA College Park).

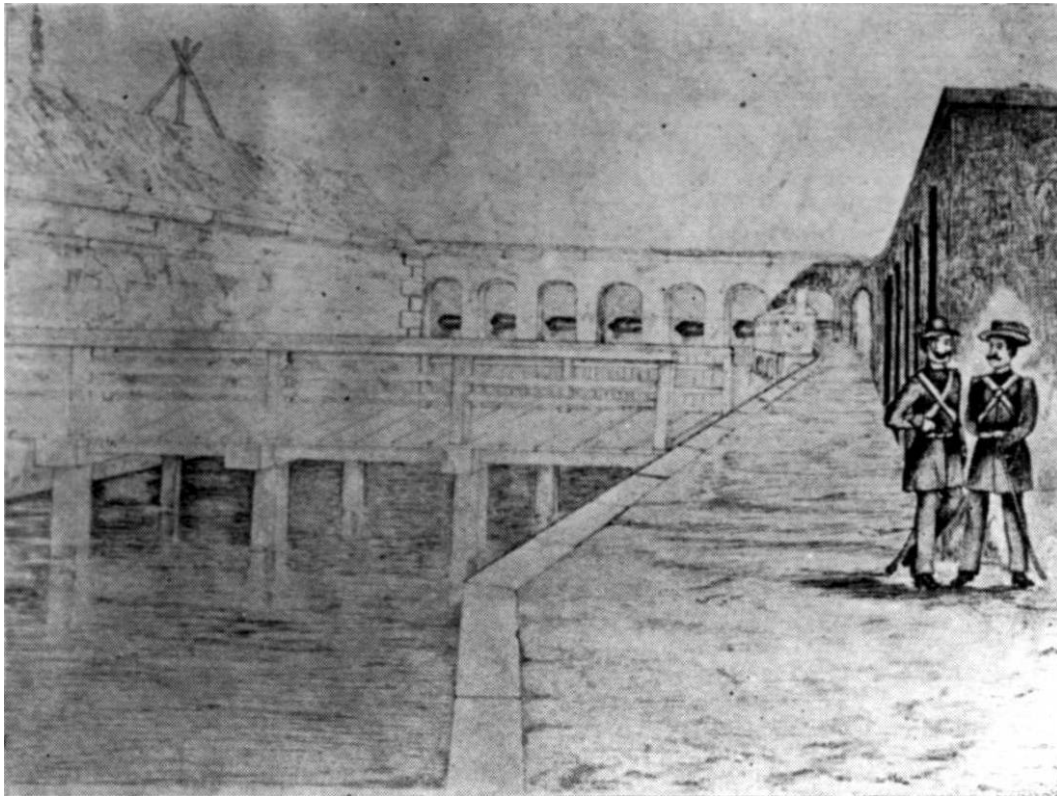


Figure 7. East Gate and Water Battery, 1860 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

Construction of a nearby fortification, Fort Calhoun (later renamed Fort Wool), was begun on a man-made island. Designed to have three tiers of casemates, work was stopped during the construction of the second tier as the island began to settle (Figure 8). All of the original Fort Wool, except for eight casemates, has since been demolished.

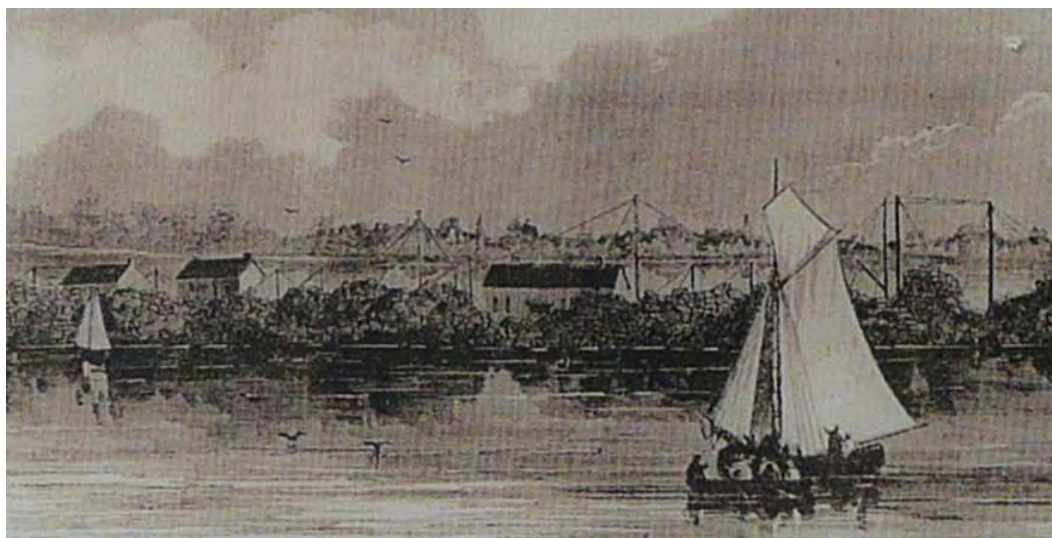


Figure 8. Rip Raps in 1864 (from *Harper's Weekly*).

While Fort Monroe construction continued, the Army granted permission to private investors to erect the Hygeia Hotel (Figure 9). Built in 1822, the hotel was initially used to house workers constructing the Fort, but it later became a popular resort attracting many prominent persons of the era including Henry Clay and President John Tyler. The Hygeia was the first of a number of hotels, including a second Hygeia in 1872 after the first was demolished, to be built at Old Point Comfort, making it a leading resort destination.

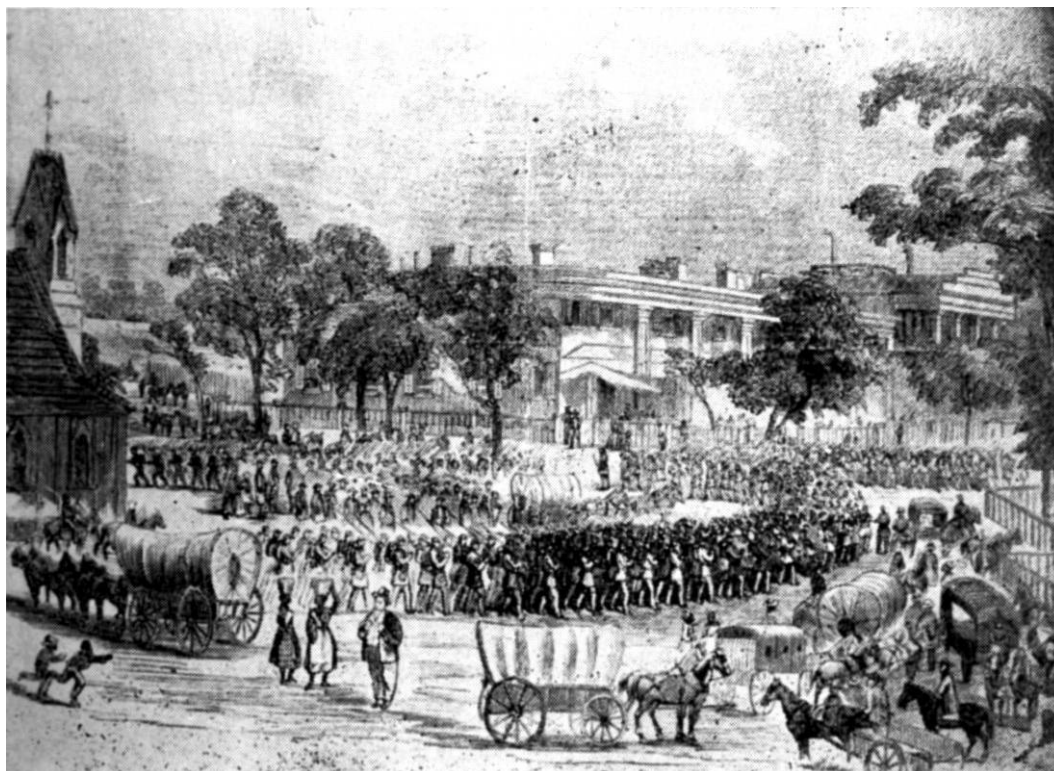


Figure 9. Hygeia Hotel (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

In 1823, the second oldest housing structures, Quarters 17 and 18 (the Tuileries), Federal style two story residences with one-story porches (later two-story), were constructed (Figure 10). This year marked the arrival of the first of eleven artillery companies to the Fort. Within the next year, Fort Monroe would become the Army's Artillery School of Practice. By 1834, it would be the 5th largest arsenal in the country.



Figure 10. Tuileries in 1885 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

Author Edgar Allen Poe served at Fort Monroe for a few months in 1828 after enlisting in the Army in 1827 using the alias “Edgar A. Perry.” Poe attained the rank of Sergeant Major for Artillery. After he left Fort Monroe, Poe was appointed to West Point from which he was dismissed by purposely getting a court martial in 1831.

Second Lieutenant Robert E. Lee arrived at Fort Monroe from Fort Pickens in 1831 to assist then construction engineer Captain Andrew Talcott. Fort Pickens and Fort Monroe were two of a number of Third System fortifications that Lee would provide engineering assistance to prior to the Mexican-American War. While at Fort Monroe, Lee married Mary Anna Randolph Custis, a great-granddaughter of Martha Washington. He and his young wife settled into the Tuileries (Quarters 17) while he supervised construction of the Fort’s moat and nearby Fort Calhoun.

In 1833, Fort Monroe hosted some unusual visitors. In the early 1830s, a band of members of the Sauk, Fox and Kickapoo Nations, led by Chief Blackhawk, fought a bloody rebellion after being forcibly removed from tribal lands in Illinois. After the Blackhawk War’s conclusion at the Battle at Bad Axe River in southwestern Wisconsin, Chief Blackhawk and other tribal leaders were transported east, greeted along the way by large crowds of curious spectators, and imprisoned for a few weeks at Fort Monroe until

June 1833. While at Fort Monroe, the prisoners often sat for portraits. In his last days of imprisonment, Blackhawk related his life story to a government interpreter; the story was edited by a reporter and became known as the first Native American autobiography in the United States.

By 1836, Fort Monroe's construction was considered fully complete. In 1845, the garrison was dispatched to fight in the Mexican-American War. With that war ending, the Fort returned to normal operations, but was struck by a tragedy in 1855 with an explosion at the armory that killed two men and destroyed the building. A survivor, Lieutenant Julian McAllister, commissioned a chapel to be built honoring his two friends who died in the explosion. The Chapel of the Centurion was consecrated by Assistant Bishop John Johns of the Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Virginia in 1858. The Chapel (Building 166) is a Carpenter Gothic structure expanded from an original plan attributed to Richard Upjohn (Figure 11). Most of the original windows have been replaced, with several being made by the Tiffany Company and installed in 1890 and 1911. A new arsenal was constructed in 1860 just as the Civil War was to begin (Buildings 27 and 27A).



Figure 11. Chapel of the Centurion (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Another church, St. Mary Star of the Sea Roman Catholic Church, was also constructed as a wood frame structure in 1860 (Figure 12). The original church was lost to fire in 1903 and replaced by the present stone church, which is still owned and operated by the Catholic Diocese of Richmond.



Figure 12. St. Mary Star of the Sea Chapel, 1870 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Besides the Fort itself, the existing antebellum buildings are not only the most historically significant structures, but among the most architecturally significant. These buildings demonstrate living conditions at Fort Monroe in its earliest years and the use of the Fort as a significant defensive structure and artillery training center.

Civil War Period (1861- 1865)

The Civil War period saw a major influx of personnel and activities as Fort Monroe became a critical outpost for the Union Army in the South. This period is, perhaps, the most significant in the Fort's history as it became both a staging area for invasions and a fortress of hope for the oppressed. While Fort Monroe was the scene of much construction during the Civil War, the buildings were temporary ones and none from this period exist today.

When South Carolina became the first state to secede from the Union on December 20, 1860 and Confederate troops under General P.T. Beauregard fired on Fort Sumter less than five months later, President Lincoln moved quickly to reinforce Fort Monroe so that it would not be taken, as was the fate of many other Union forts in the South. The Fort became an integral component in the effort to blockade Southern ports from Virginia

to the Carolinas, providing shelter and supplies to Union ships participating in the blockade. In March 1861, Fort Monroe received a prototype 15 inch Rodman smooth bore gun, named “The Lincoln Gun,” for testing. The gun remains today as a prominent remnant of the Civil War at the edge of the parade ground inside Fort Monroe (Figure 13). The bottle shaped barrel is 15 feet and 10 inches in length with its widest diameter at 4 feet. It weighed 49,000 pounds when built.



Figure 13. Lincoln Gun, post 1900 – exact date unknown (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Lincoln assigned newly appointed Major General Benjamin Butler, a “political general” from Massachusetts to command Fort Monroe and the Department of Eastern Virginia soon after the first shots were sounded. Before the War, Butler had been a successful attorney and member of both the Massachusetts House of Representatives and its Senate. Butler was a Northern Democrat who was not known for having abolitionist beliefs. As a delegate to the Democratic Presidential Convention of 1860 pledged to Stephen A. Douglas, Butler instead cast his vote for Jefferson Davis, explaining that he believed Davis was the only candidate who could maintain the Union. He supported John C. Breckinridge (Vice President under President James Buchanan and later a Confederate General) in the Presidential campaign won by Abraham Lincoln.

On May 23, 1861, three escaped slaves, Frank Baker, Sheppard Mallory, and James Townsend, of Confederate Colonel Charles Mallory of Virginia sought refuge at Fort Monroe. While the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 re-

quired the return of enslaved persons to their owners, when Butler learned that the three had been contracted out to work on Confederate fortifications, he applied his lawyer's mind to the matter. Declaring the three to be contraband of war, since Virginia considered itself no longer to be a part of the Union, he refused to send them back. When word got out, many more arrived at Fort Monroe and when room ran out to house them there, they sought shelter in areas previously burnt out by Confederate forces in Hampton. Washington advised Butler that any enslaved person accepted at Fort Monroe could be put to work for Union purposes. Butler did so.

In August 1861, Congress passed the Confiscation Act providing a de facto ratification to Butler's action. When the war ended in 1865, over 10,000 had sought refuge at Fort Monroe. Many note an irony in the fact that the place where the first enslaved persons arrived in Virginia in 1619 became, some 242 years later, a place of refuge for so many seeking their freedom in 1861.

Butler's contraband decision, regardless of the fact that it was a strategic military decision to deny the Confederate Army an enslaved work force, placed Fort Monroe as a major starting point on the pathway to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Butler's action was repeated by other Union commanders and set forth a continuous wave of enslaved persons seeking freedom by entering Union lines.

In June 1861, 4,000 men under the command of General Ebenezer W. Pierce left Fort Monroe to remove a much smaller number of Confederate forces under General John Magruder from an observation post at Big Bethel, some eight miles from Hampton. It was the first land battle of the Civil War in Virginia and an embarrassment for the Union, whose forces proved inadequate to the task. The loss resulted in a public clamor for the removal of General Benjamin Butler as commander of the Department of Eastern Virginia.

On March 9, 1862, soldiers standing atop the Fort witnessed a major change in the technology of naval warfare when the Monitor and the CSS Virginia (formerly the USS Merrimac) came together in the epic, but non-conclusive naval Battle of Hampton Roads. While both ironclads survived the encounter, the battle marked the end of the era of the great wooden war ships.

In the spring of 1862, Fort Monroe became the base for another, more intensive excursion against the Confederacy. General George B. McClellan launched his grand plan to capture Richmond by assembling more than 120,000 troops of the Army of the Potomac, using Fort Monroe as the base to march up the peninsula between the York and James Rivers. The venture again resulted in a major Union failure with McClellan withdrawing in the face of far fewer Confederate forces despite the fact that the Union Army had marched to within a short distance from Richmond. While Union forces fought and ultimately stood firm at Malvern Hill, McClellan was on a gunboat almost 10 miles distant from the battle. Lincoln immediately replaced McClellan as commanding general of the Union Army. A Harpers Weekly article of September 20, 1862 announced that, as McClellan's army was streaming back into Fort Monroe, that the Hygeia Hotel had been ordered to be demolished. A second Hygeia Hotel would be built soon after.

While McClellan was involved in his Peninsula Campaign, President Lincoln, along with Secretary of War Edmund Stanton and Secretary of State Salmon Chase, came to Fort Monroe and experienced from afar the surrender of Norfolk to General John Wool. Lincoln slept in Quarters 1 while at the Fort.

In June 1863, Fort Monroe received a prisoner, General William Henry Fitzhugh "Rooney" Lee, second son of Robert E. Lee. Lee had been wounded at the Battle of Brandywine Station and captured while recuperating at Hickory Hill Plantation, owned by an uncle of his wife. He was placed in the hospital at Fort Monroe and threatened with death by hanging when Confederate authorities announced they would execute two Union Army officers in retaliation for the killing of two Confederates caught as spies in Kentucky. This threat prevented the execution of the Union officers and Lee was later transferred from Fort Monroe and ultimately exchanged to resume his duties as a Confederate officer.

In December 1863, a year after Lincoln's signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, the 2nd Regiment Cavalry was organized at Fort Monroe. This regiment of US Colored Troops, along with the 1st Cavalry Regiment of Colored Troops, was attached to Fort Monroe, participated in the engagements at Drury's Bluff and City Point, and later participated in the siege of Petersburg, as well as other engagements prior to the fall of Richmond. Battery B of the 2nd US Colored Troops Light Artillery was formed at Fort Monroe in January 1864.

Also in 1864, the Army of the James, a combination of the Departments of Virginia and North Carolina, was formed at Fort Monroe under the command of General Benjamin Butler. It included several regiments of US Colored Troops. Fort Monroe played a key strategic role as General Ulysses S. Grant marched from Cold Harbor to what became the siege of Petersburg. The Fort's control of the approaches to Hampton Roads was critical in guaranteeing naval support and supplies for Grant's Army at Petersburg, which ultimately led to the Confederate withdrawal from Richmond and Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House.

On February 3, 1865, President Lincoln was on the steamer River Queen anchored off the Virginia coast under the protective guns of Fort Monroe with Secretary of State William Seward. They met with a delegation of the Confederacy consisting of Vice President Alexander H. Stephens, Assistant Secretary of War John Campbell, and the presiding officer of the Confederate Senate, Robert M.T. Hunter. The so called "Hampton Roads Peace Conference" lasted only four hours with Lincoln stating terms that were unacceptable to the Confederate delegates who desired that the Confederacy remain independent of the United States.

In March 1865, Harriet Tubman, a woman who had escaped slavery and returned to Dorchester and Caroline Counties in Maryland on numerous occasions to guide others to freedom, and who had provided services to the Union Army, was appointed matron of a hospital at Fort Monroe that was set up to administer to the population of contrabands gathered there. Tubman served in that capacity until July.

Samuel Arnold, one of the original conspirators in a planned March 1865 abduction of Abraham Lincoln, but who had left the group that John Wilkes Booth assembled before the assassination on April 14, was arrested three days after the assassination at Fort Monroe where he was working for a sutler. Arnold was brought to trial, but since he was not part of the successful assassination plot, his life was spared. He was imprisoned and later pardoned by President Andrew Johnson.

As the war drew to a close, Fort Monroe became the location of the local office of the Bureau for Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands or the "Freedman's Bureau." A former commander of the 8th Regiment of US Colored Infantry, Brigadier General Samuel Chapman Armstrong, became its director.

After the surrender of the Confederacy, President Jefferson Davis, having been captured on May 10, 1865 in Georgia, was transferred to Fort Monroe on May 19. He was to remain imprisoned there for two years, first in a casemate and then in Carroll Hall (Figure 14, 15). Upon arrival, Davis was placed in irons by the new Fort commander, General Nelson Miles. Reports of his harsh treatment and ill health, based on the complaints offered by his attending Army physician, Dr. John J. Craven, raised a public outcry. Davis was indicted for treason a year later and released on bail in May 1867, a year after his indictment. Davis was never to face trial.



Figure 14. Carroll Hall (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

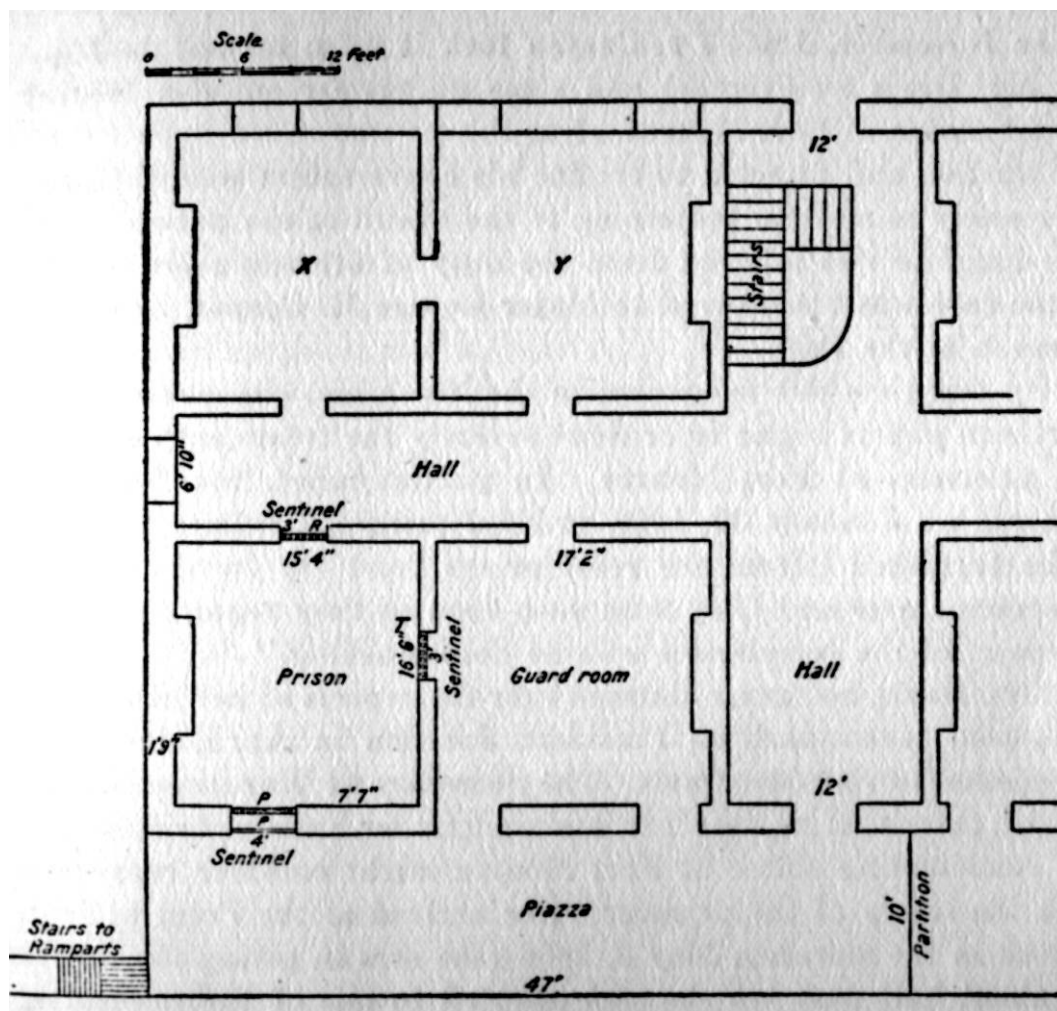


Figure 15. Plan of rooms in Carroll Hall occupied by Jefferson Davis (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

Post-Civil War Expansion Period (1866 – 1899)

This period at Fort Monroe was marked by significant renovation and expansion of facilities and the construction of Endicott Batteries. The Fort was reinstituted as the Army's center for artillery training.

In 1867, the Artillery School was reestablished under Brevet Major General William F. Barry, former artillery chief to General William T. Sherman during his March to the Sea. A New York Times article of November 4, 1870 described the course available to Army 2nd Lieutenants:

During the Summer months, while the weather is pleasant, the course of instruction embraced here comprises mechanical manoeuvres with heavy ordnance, mortars, etc., giving the officer

and soldier a thorough knowledge of his field duties. Mounting and dismounting heavy guns is especially taught, and the most recent inventions and appliances are used for this purpose. All the different varieties of arms – both of heavy and light artillery – are used here and they learn to handle the heavy fifteen-inch guns with almost the same alacrity as the light artillery pieces. During the Winter months the course of study is varied, and comprises military law, ancient and modern history, surveying, ordnance and gunnery, etc., besides a thorough course of instruction in regard to camp and garrison duties.

In 1875 the Sub-Tuilleries, (Building 16 and Building 3) were constructed. Both were built as two-story, multi-family quarters and are similar in design to the Tuilleries (Buildings 17 and 18). These were remodeled in 1908 and 1910 with two-story porches. Between 1875 and 1898, building at Fort Monroe accelerated. Among the structures built within and outside the moat were Building 5, the Old Main Barracks (Figure 16) and the largest structure inside the moat, and five wood frame quarters on the western edge of the parade ground and on Ingalls Road.

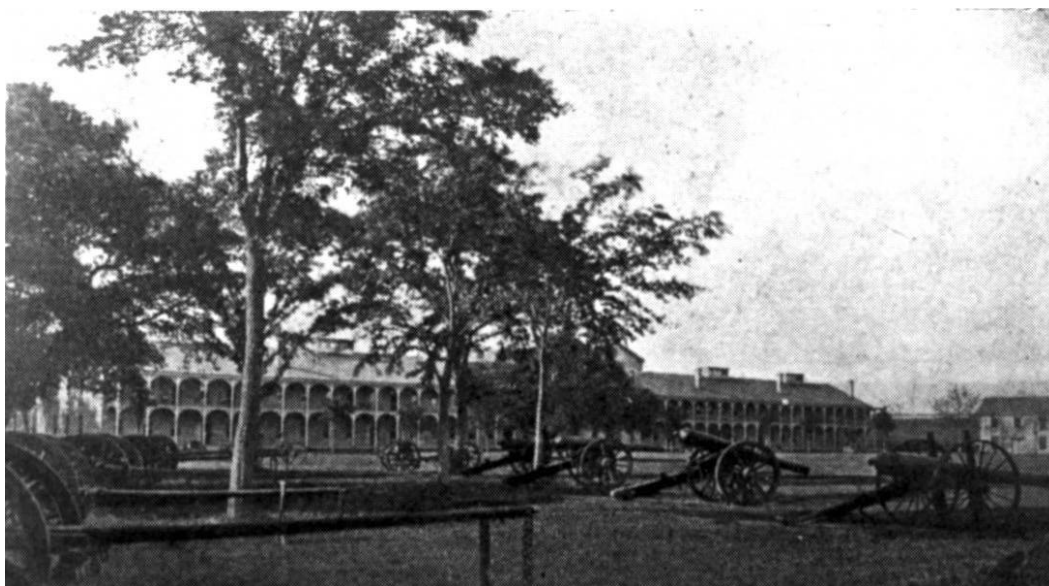


Figure 16. Main Barracks, 1885 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

The Ingalls Road Corridor was developed with the most significant group of buildings outside the Fort including the Fire Station in 1881 [Building 24] (Figure 17), Post Headquarters in 1894 [Building 77] (Figure 18), the Old Bachelor's Quarters in 1897 [Buildings 80 and 81], the Hospital Build-

ing [Building 82] (Figure 19) and the Post Office [Building 83] in 1898 (Figure 20).



Figure 17. Fire Station, 1936 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).



Figure 18. Post Headquarters (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).



Figure 19. Post Hospital (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

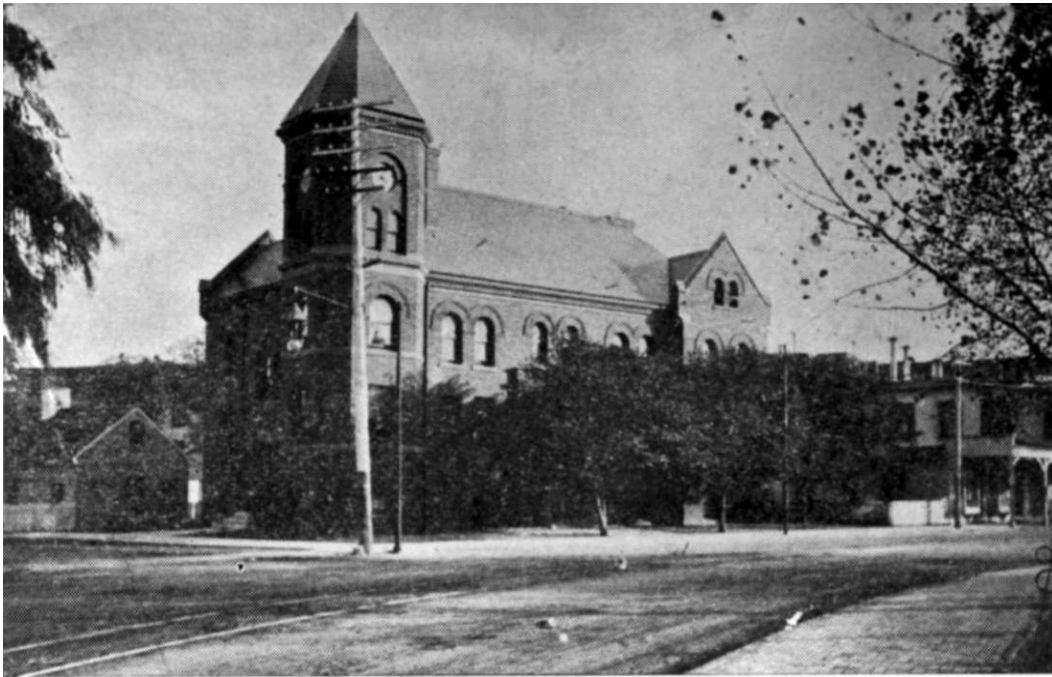


Figure 20. Post Office, 1901 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

In 1885, President Grover Cleveland convened a board under Secretary of War William Endicott to plan a new system of coastal defense. The Civil War, particularly the Union bombardment of Fort Pulaski with rifled artillery, had demonstrated that the Third System fortifications could not withstand modern weaponry. In 1891 construction began at Fort Monroe on detached batteries of concrete with earthen parapets (Figure 21). Batteries Gatewood, DeRussy, and Church were completed in 1898, Batteries Ruggles and Anderson in 1899, Battery Irwin in 1903, and Battery Parrott in 1906.



Figure 21. Batteries, 1918 (NARA College Park).

A new hotel, The Chamberlin, continued the resort tradition of the previous Hygeia hotels. The Chamberlin was constructed between 1890 and 1896 (Figure 22). Electrical service and a sewerage system arrived, respectively, in 1895 and 1896.



Figure 22. The Hotel Chamberlin (Casemate Museum).

Early Twentieth Century Period (1900 – 1929)

During the period 1900 to 1929, Fort Monroe experienced construction related to the reorganized Coast Artillery School (Figure 23), and the completion of Endicott era batteries. Buildings from this era are among the majority of existing structures at Fort Monroe.



Figure 23. New Artillery School, c. 1910-1920 (NARA College Park).

Between 1900 and 1910, mostly due to the establishment of the Coastal Artillery School and an influx of trainees, additional barracks and a gymnasium were built along the north edge of the parade ground. Architect Paul Pelz designed the three story Bachelors Quarters/Old One Hundred (Building 100) and brick duplexes on Ingalls Road (Figure 24). Additional brick duplexes were built along Ingalls and Fenwick Roads and along Tidball Road and Moat Walk. In 1909, the Commanding General's Quarters (Figure 25) were built on Fenwick Road outside the Fort. St. Mary Star of the Sea Church, which had burned, was replaced by the present church structure in 1903 (Figure 26).



Figure 24. Bachelors' Quarters, 1905-1920 (Library of Congress).



Figure 25. Commanding General's Quarters (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

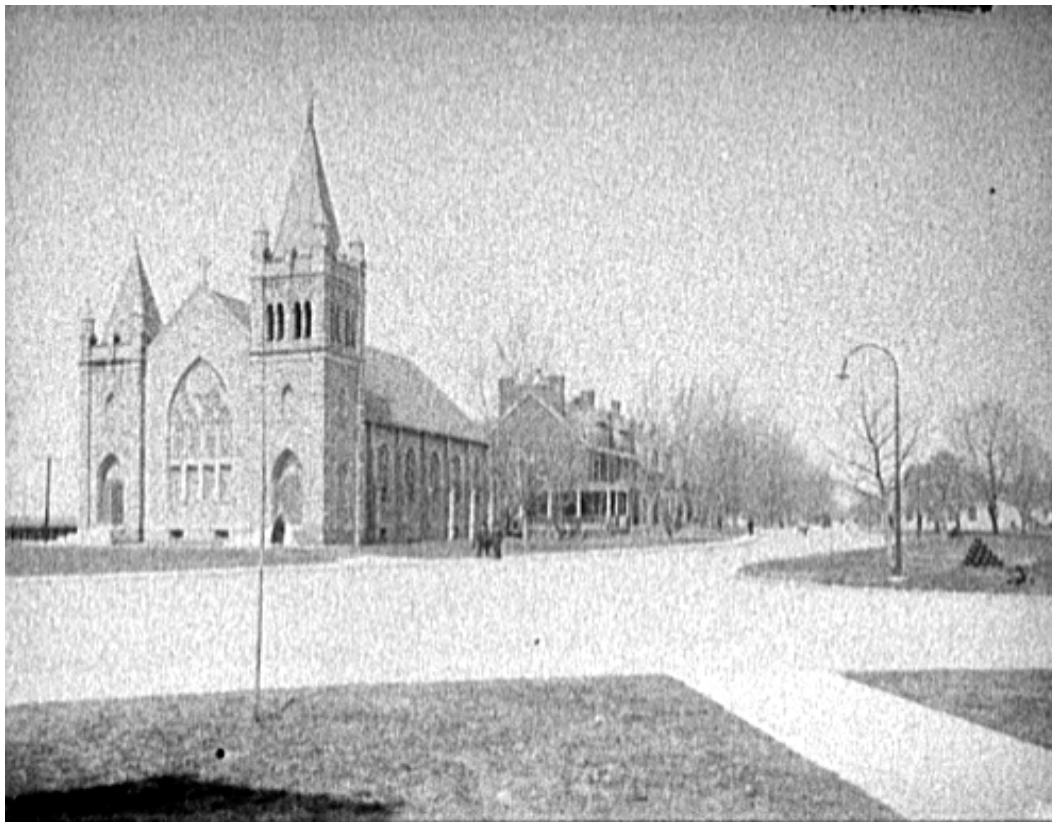


Figure 26. St. Mary Star of the Sea Chapel and Officers' Quarters, circa 1910 (Library of Congress).

In 1907, the Army separated its artillery and coastal artillery functions, and the Coast Artillery School was established at Fort Monroe, including the School of Submarine Science previously based at Fort Totten, New York. It was created to train all coastal defense officers and soldiers from throughout the United States. A complex for the school was constructed at Ingalls and Fenwick Roads that included the Administration Building (Building 161), Murray Hall (Building 133) and Lewis Hall (Building 134). Additional quarters to house trainees were constructed in various locations on Fenwick and Ingalls Roads and on the southern edge of the parade ground inside the Fort.

In 1907, battleships, cruisers and destroyers of the Great White Fleet appeared at Hampton Roads as part of the Jamestown Exposition, celebrating the 300th anniversary of the founding of Jamestown. The Fleet would return two years later for a grand salute viewed by President Theodore Roosevelt (Figure 27).



Figure 27. Fort Monroe and the Great White Fleet (Casemate Museum).

In 1920, the Hotel Chamberlin burned to the ground and a new Hotel Chamberlin, designed by Marcellus Wright, was built on its site in 1928 (Figure 28, 29). The largest building at Fort Monroe, the hotel remained a popular tourist attraction.



Figure 28. Birdseye view of the Hotel Chamberlin, 1982 (NARA College Park).



Figure 29. Hotel Chamberlin, 1971 (NARA College Park).

Great Depression and World War II Period (1930 – 1945)

In 1930, General Stanley D. Embick advocated changes in the doctrine of the Coast Artillery School to place anti-aircraft artillery for defense of harbors on an even keel with seacoast artillery. Fort Monroe added anti-aircraft gun training to its curriculum. During the Great Depression, additional development was undertaken with funding from the Public Works Administration and the Works Progress Administration. Providing jobs to workers affected by the Depression, construction was completed on Colonial Revival style duplexes and quadriplexes. Damage from hurricanes in August and September of 1933 prompted more construction, and additional land area was created by infilling the Mill Creek shoreline. In 1934, the prominent bandstand was built near the Hotel Chamberlin in Continental Park. Portions of the industrial section were built on newly filled land between the Fort and Mill Creek from 1934 to 1938, including the Motor Pool (Building 57), Ordnance Machine Shop (Building 59), and the Submarine Mine Depot (Building 28).

In 1942, Fort Monroe became the headquarters for the Chesapeake Bay Coastal Defense Sector. The Fort controlled shipping in Hampton Roads during World War II; an inner mine field was established and an anti-submarine net and gate stretched between Fort Wool and Fort Monroe.

In 1943, the Military Affiliated Radio Station (MARS) signal station was built on top of Bastion #4 at the southeast face of the Fort. The station was designed by the architecture firm of Beddow, Gerber and Wharples and is a rare example of Bauhaus School Modernism on the post. Mercury Boulevard was also constructed as a military highway between Newport News and the Fort, bypassing downtown Hampton. McNair Drive, part of the new route, skirted the developed sections of Fort Monroe and linked the mainland directly with the main dock and the Hotel Chamberlin.

Post World War II Development (1946 – 2008)

After World War II, the role of coastal fortifications was deemed obsolete as the emphasis on air power and aircraft carrier based strike forces grew and nuclear weapons began to emerge on the world stage. In 1946, the Coast Artillery School was moved from Fort Monroe to Fort Winfield Scott in the western portion of the Presidio in San Francisco, but remained there for only a brief period. In 1950, Coast Artillery was deactivated as a separate arm of the military.

In 1953, the Wherry Housing complex was constructed at the sites of Endicott era batteries, Montgomery and Eustis. The complex contained 53 buildings and 206 housing units (Figure 30).



Figure 30. Wherry family housing, 1870 (NARA College Park).

In 1955, Fort Monroe became the headquarters for the Continental Army Command and, in the Army reorganization of 1973; it was designated as the United States Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), its current function.

3 Criteria for Evaluation

Significance

Fort Monroe is significant as the largest Third System fortification built in America and only one of a few that are still in continuous operation as an Army installation. Its strategic location at the juncture of the James River and Chesapeake Bay led to its significance as a military stronghold. The fortification is highly visible from the surrounding communities and adjacent to shipping channels.

Fort Monroe has a rich Civil War history as a critical Union outpost in the South, including the Contraband Decision that provided a pathway to the Emancipation Proclamation. In addition, Fort Monroe contains many resources spanning the post-War of 1812 history of coastal defense of the nation's capital and Chesapeake Bay. Fort Monroe also has association with persons of historic military and political importance. Edgar Allen Poe and Robert E. Lee served at Fort Monroe as young men, Chief Black Hawk was at Fort Monroe after the Black Hawk War of 1832, and Jefferson Davis was imprisoned at Fort Monroe from 1865 until 1867.

Fort Monroe was designed by General Simon Bernard, once an aide to Napoleon I. The purpose of the fort was to afford a protected anchorage for the United States Fleet by controlling the channel from the Chesapeake Bay into Hampton Roads. The fort would also close the waterway to enemy fleets attempting to attack cities of the Hampton Roads area, as had occurred during the Revolution and the War of 1812. The batteries would also dominate an approach to Washington by way of Chesapeake Bay as the British had done in 1814. For all these reasons Fort Monroe became the keystone of an entire chain of forts, built under Bernard's direction extending from Maine to Louisiana.

The Army's first service school for instruction in artillery was established at Fort Monroe in 1824. It remained there with temporary closings until 1946. The buildings still remain and are in use as TRADOC Headquarters. The development of coast artillery and fortifications in the United States from 1824 to 1904 is represented first by the initial fortification, the Endicott Batteries, and later by the antiaircraft guns which are no longer extant in the landscape. The Endicott Batteries, six of which exist, were built

along the waterfront of Fort Monroe between 1892 and 1906. They were used as 90 mm. anti-aircraft batteries throughout World War II.

The NRHP Criterion for Evaluation describes how properties/districts are significant for their association with important events or persons (Criteria A and B), for their importance in design or construction (Criterion C), or for their information potential (Criterion D). The following is a brief description of each of the four Criteria (excerpted from *National Register Bulletin #15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*):

- A. Event**--associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- B. Person**--associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- C. Design/Construction**--embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- D. Information Potential**--yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Integrity

To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey its significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.”¹³

At Fort Monroe, significant views will have integrity if they still contain their historic features (for example buildings, landscapes, open space, and/or relationship to the water). They will “lose” integrity if they are “cluttered” with modern non-compatible features, such as new buildings in a modern style, lighting, signage, parking lots, loss of open space, loss of vegetation etc. Overall Fort Monroe has a high integrity based on the condition of the fort and moat and the high number of historic buildings that remain in good condition.

“Historic properties either retain integrity (this is, convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Regis-

¹³ National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin #15, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: National Park Service) 1991.

ter criteria recognize seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity.

The seven aspects of integrity as outlined in National Register Bulletin #15, read as follows:

Location

Location is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property (or its significant alteration) and applies to activities as diverse as community planning, engineering, architecture, and landscape architecture. Design includes such elements as organization of space, proportion, scale, technology, ornamentation, and materials.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Setting refers to the character of the place in which the property played its historical role. It involves how, not just where, the property is situated and its relationship to surrounding features and open space.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular time period.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and an historic property.

Findings

In order to determine the significance and integrity of the views at Fort Monroe, it is necessary to define a period of significance. The construction of the built environment we see today at Fort Monroe has occurred over two hundred years. In addition, a complex relationship between the War

Department, Fort Monroe, and hoteliers has occurred for almost 150 of these years.

There are seven main periods of significance for Fort Monroe: the Colonial Period (1607 – 1818), the Federal Period (1819 – 1860), the Civil War Period (1861- 1865), the Post–Civil War Expansion Period (1866 – 1899), the Early Twentieth Century Period (1900 – 1929), the Great Depression and World War II Period (1930 – 1945), and the Post World War II Development Period (1946 – 2008). However, the National Park Service HABS/HAER report noted a significant contribution of early 20th century buildings and structures remaining at Fort Monroe. Between the years of 1906 and 1914, Fort Monroe underwent a massive building program in support of the new Coast Artillery School. The majority of remaining historic buildings were built during this period, and it marked a shift from an almost obsolete fort to an active military installation. Just prior to this period, the Post Headquarters was moved from inside the fort to outside the Main Gate which symbolized the expansion of the Army's presence on Old Point Comfort. Much of the architectural character of Fort Monroe is based on construction during this period, and it marked the height of popularity of the Hotel Chamberlin. While the current hotel was built in the 1930s, it still holds the prominent location on the waterfront. Where a benchmark was needed to determine integrity of existing views, the early 20th century was used since this is the period of significance of the majority of remaining buildings.

For this report, we chose not to include views and photographs of a single building, choosing instead to define a view as including multiple resources (several buildings or a building and landscape). While Fort Monroe was not designed and built according to a master plan, groups of buildings have formed notable vistas and streetscapes. It was our assumption that the significance and integrity of a single building was covered under the existing National Register guidelines for architecture.

Many postcards and souvenir photos were sold of Fort Monroe over the years (Figure 31). At the end of the 19th century, Fort Monroe had three hotels, the Hygeia Hotel, the Hotel Chamberlin, and the Sherwood Inn. As a result, Fort Monroe was a popular tourist destination. Souvenir and newspaper shops lined Ingalls Road and the Baltimore Wharf selling these post cards and souvenir photos (Figure 32).



Figure 31. Photograph of the Sutler's Store, William Baulch sold many photographs of Fort Monroe, 1894 (Casemate Museum).



Courtesy of Mrs. J. H. Cunningham.

LOOKING SOUTH FROM NEAR THE POSTOFFICE

Watkins' store at the left; Kimberly's store at the right, with Adams Express Company office beyond. The fence at the extreme right was made of musket barrels with bayonets attached.

Figure 32. View of stores along present day Ingalls Road, date unknown (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

Unfortunately, very few photographs remain of Fort Monroe's military activity. Glancing at the vibrant tourist post cards and photographs it is hard to picture an active Army installation. What few photographs do remain that feature soldiers, generally, show one or more standing behind a battery or posing next to the guns (Figure 33). Very few photographs were found of the views or sightlines from the batteries or out of or from the top of the casemates, which are historically very significant views which speak to the strategic location of Fort Monroe and the defense of the Chesapeake Bay (Figure 34).

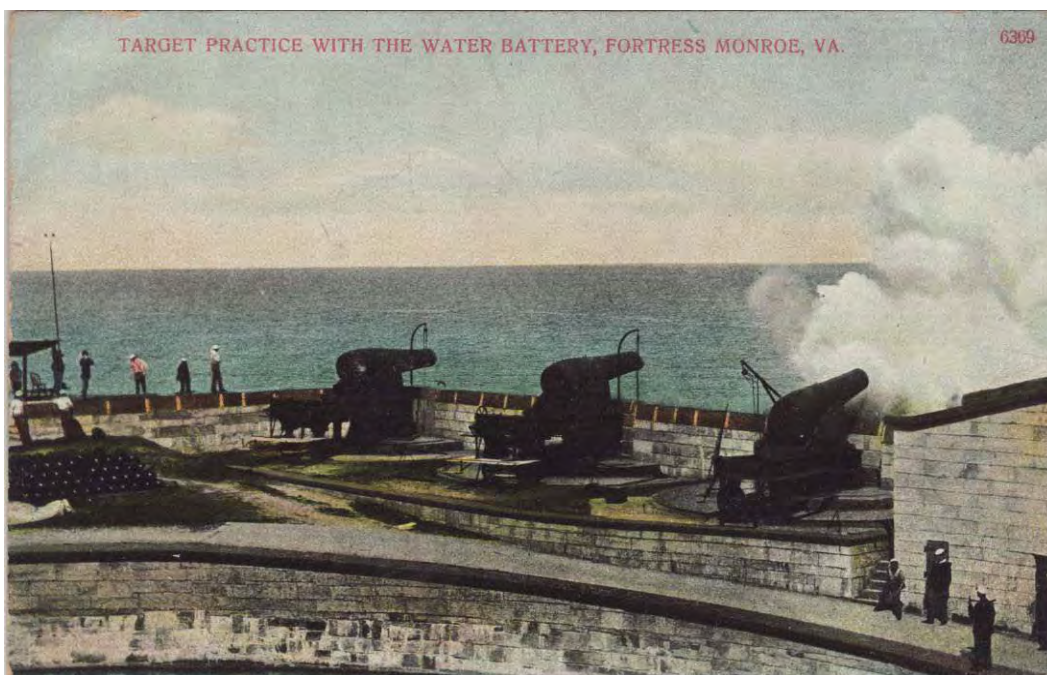


Figure 33. Target practice at the water battery, One of very few post cards depicting military activities at Fort Monroe, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 34. View of guns mounted on fort, date unknown (NARA College Park).

It is important to remember that a significant view existed from every gun placement at the top of the fort ramparts, the water battery and out every casemate window (Figure 35). Fort Monroe was designed to provide the greatest concentration of fire out the first, second, third, and fourth fronts. The first, second and third fronts are casemated, with the casemates providing 28 additional gun placements each and allowing both perpendicular and oblique fire on ships.¹⁴ The second and third fronts form a divided main front while the first and fourth fronts flank the main front and extended the seaward fields of fire. The fourth front covers the channel entrance and historically was protected by the water battery which provided 40 additional casemated guns.¹⁵ These multiple tiers of guns increased the firepower toward the channel.

The fifth front covered the land approach down the beach and was protected by a redoubt. The sixth and seventh fronts were both solid each having a sally port at the midpoint each with defenses. For the purpose of this report, these multiple gun placements, casemates and former battery

¹⁴ Weaver, John R., *A Legacy in Brick and Stone: American Coastal Defense Forts of the Third System 1816-1867* (McLean, VA: Redoubt Press, 2001), 131.

¹⁵ Ibid.

and redoubt have been consolidated into views from each of the seven fronts of the fort (see identified views 41-47).

After the turn of the century and the construction of the Endicott Period Batteries, the fort, casemates and gun placements were no longer in use due to advancements in battleship construction and the subsequent weapon technology. The 15" Rodman guns situated at the top of the fort were obsolete, replaced by the 10" and 12" disappearing rifles and rapid-fire guns that were mounted on the Endicott Batteries. These advances were echoed by the construction of officers' quarters and hotels between the fort and the harbor permanently obstructing these significant views.

Using this method of viewshed analysis, one has to be careful that the "popular" views are not necessarily seen as the most significant views. The "military" history needs to be preserved as well as the picturesque views from the roof deck of the Hotel Chamberlin. While it is not possible to highlight the viewpoint from every gun emplacement, the views from each of the seven fronts of the fort have been included in the identified views.

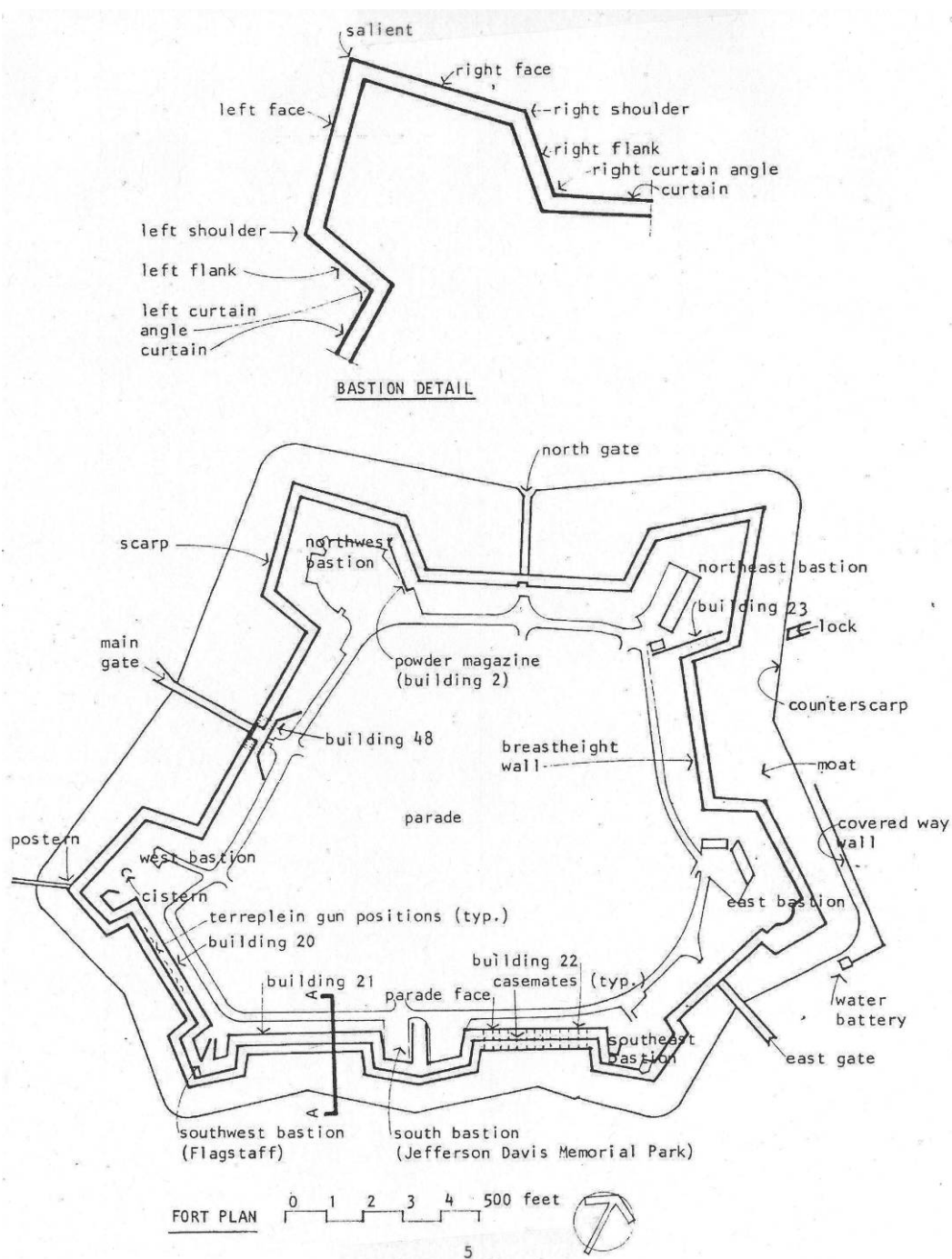


Figure 35. Diagram of Fort Monroe (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

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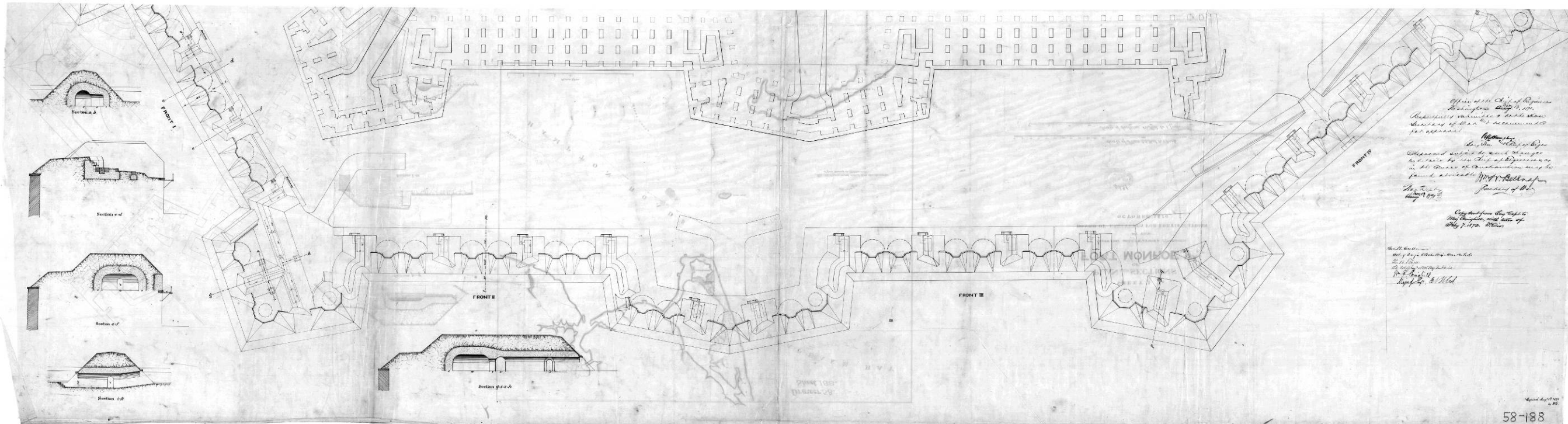


Figure 36. Map of gun emplacements along second and third fronts of fort, 1871 (NARA College Park).

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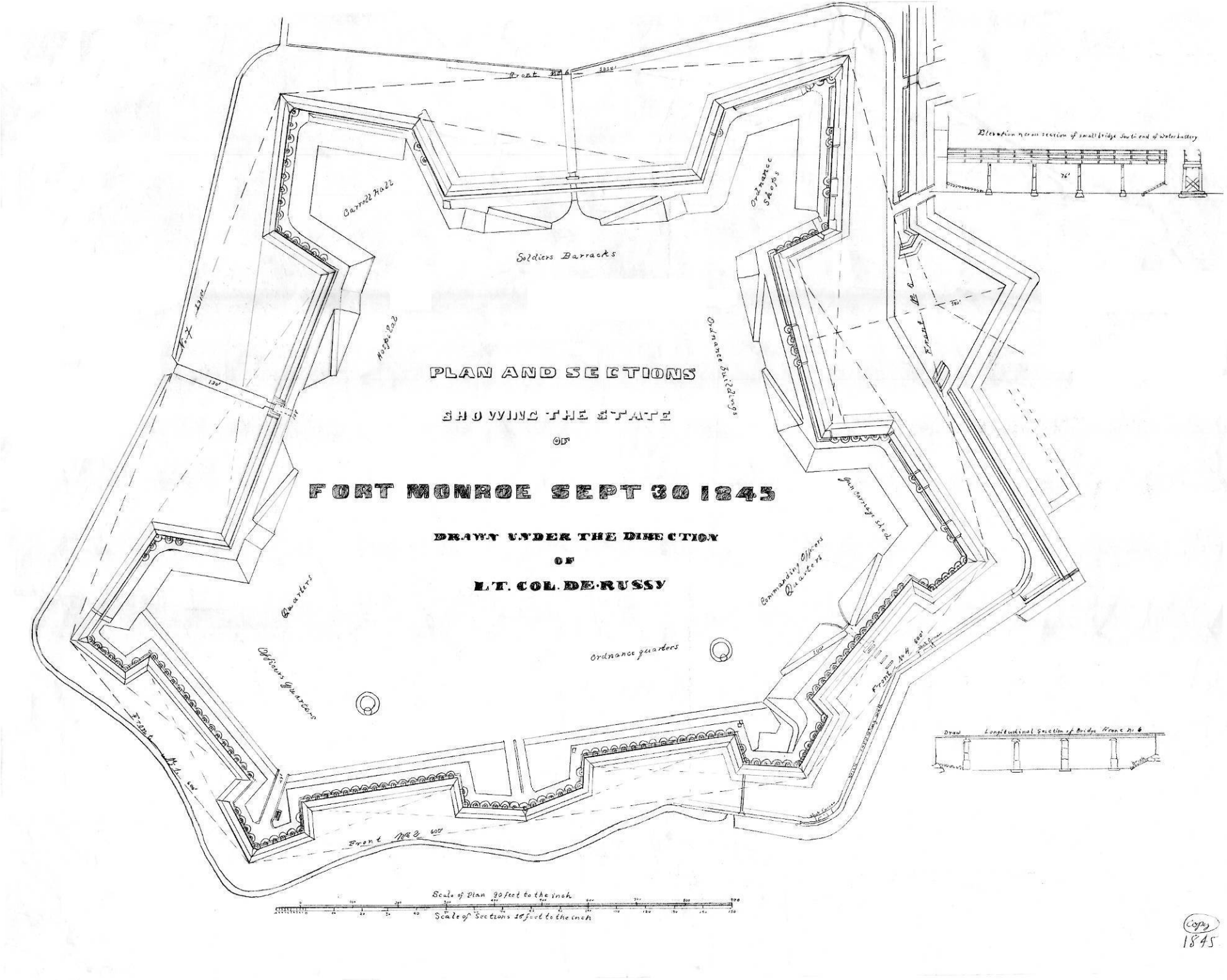


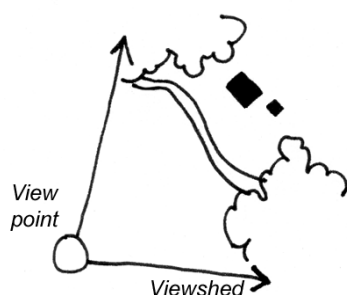
Figure 37. Map of Fort Monroe, September 1945 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

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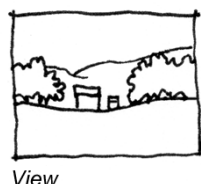
4 Identification and Evaluation of Historic Viewsheds

Views played a vital role at Fort Monroe – first from a strategic and defensive position (line of fire) and second as a highly-photographed military installation. This report aims to inventory the significant historic views and their current condition and evaluate their integrity. The study of views and viewsheds is a relatively new field first mentioned in the 1990s as features of the cultural landscape. In a day and age with prominent cell phone towers and searches for alternative energy sources, such as wind turbines, preservationists are starting to realize the impacts intrusions can have on a sense of place and the importance in preserving these historic viewsheds.

Below are definitions helpful in understanding views and viewsheds.



Viewshed: Viewshed refers to all visible elements that can be seen from a certain viewpoint. Viewsheds are both external and internal. External viewsheds are those with views from viewpoints outside of Fort Monroe, while internal viewsheds are viewpoints from within Fort Monroe.



Viewpoint: the exact point a person is standing when looking at a view.

View: A scene or vista that can be seen when looking in one direction standing at a certain viewpoint. The views in this report are illustrated through photographs.

Fort Monroe Historic Views

Through analysis of historic photos, historic postcards, and historic lithographs, the researchers determined where the primary historic viewsheds and views were located on Fort Monroe. These views were photographed and evaluated for significance and integrity during multiple field visits.

Table 1. Identified Historic Views

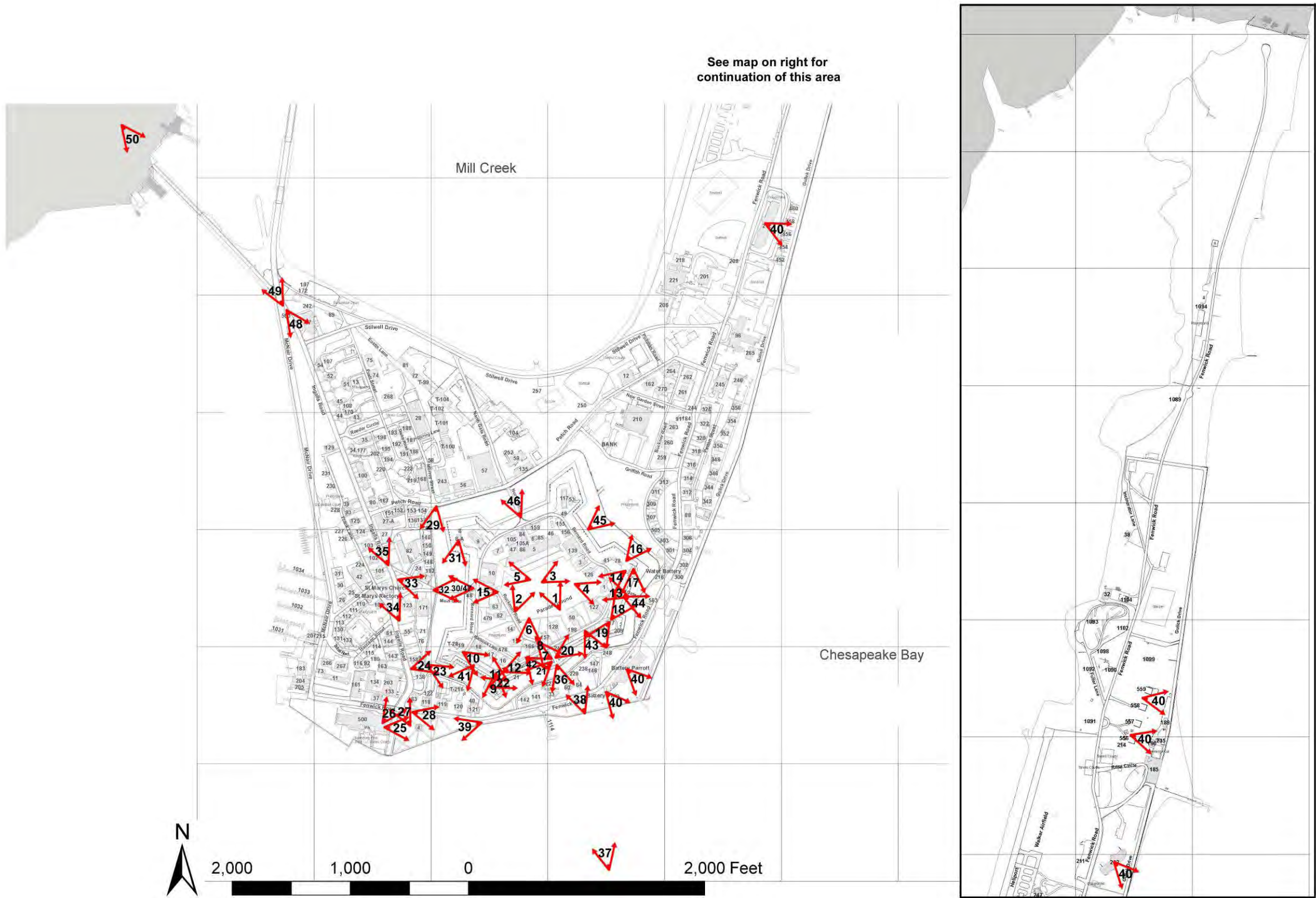
View	Name	Significance	Integrity	Viewpoint Location		Direction
1	View of Building 5 from Parade Ground	High	Medium	37° 00' 12.81" N	76° 18' 24.04" W	N
2	View from behind Lincoln gun toward Building 5	High	Medium	37° 00' 12.63" N	76° 18' 29.16" W	NE
3	View across parade ground looking east	Medium	Medium	37° 00' 14.67" N	76° 18' 26.04" W	E
4	View from parade ground toward rear of Quarters 1	Medium	Low	37° 00' 14.69" N	76° 18' 22.86" W	SE
5	View toward Barracks (Building 10)	Medium	Low	37° 00' 14.55" N	76° 18' 27.14" W	NW
6	View south at Chapel of the Centurion	High	Medium	37° 00' 11.97" N	76° 18' 27.54" W	S
7	View north toward Chapel of the Centurion	Medium	Medium	37° 00' 08.92" N	76° 18' 25.55" W	N
8	View up south bastion (Jefferson Davis Memorial Park)	Medium	Medium	37° 00' 09.65" N	76° 18' 26.35" W	SE
9	View up Flagstaff Bastion	High	Medium	37° 00' 07.58" N	76° 18' 31.07" W	S
10	View down Bernard Rd. toward Tuileries and Casemate	High	Medium	37° 00' 09.25" N	76° 18' 34.59" W	SE
11	View up Bernard Rd. toward Tuileries and Casemate	High	High	37° 00' 07.23" N	76° 18' 30.73" W	NW
12	View down Bernard Rd. toward 2nd Casemate	Medium	Medium	37° 00' 07.39" N	76° 18' 30.48" W	NE
13	View through east gate toward Quarters 1	High	High	37° 00' 13.44" N	76° 18' 17.03" W	NW
14	Oblique view of Quarters 1	Medium	High	37° 00' 15.48" N	76° 18' 17.77" W	SW
15	View of guardhouse at main gate	High	Low	37° 00' 14.22" N	76° 18' 31.35" W	W
16	View northeast from fort	Medium	Low	37° 00' 16.71" N	76° 18' 17.13" W	NE
17	View south toward water battery	High	Low	37° 00' 15.81" N	76° 18' 16.09" W	S
18	View north at east gate	High	Low	37° 00' 11.55" N	76° 18' 18.70" W	N
19	View southwest from southeast bastion	High	Medium	37° 00' 11.02" N	76° 18' 19.12" W	SW
20	View east from south bastion	High	Low	37° 00' 08.59" N	76° 18' 24.84" W	E
21	View toward Flagstaff Bastion	High	Medium	37° 00' 08.11" N	76° 18' 25.13" W	SW
22	View east from below Flagstaff Bastion	High	Medium	37° 00' 06.00" N	76° 18' 31.53" W	E
23	View southeast from postern gate	High	High	37° 00' 08.31" N	76° 18' 38.35" W	SE
24	View looking northeast at postern gate	Medium	High	37° 00' 07.96" N	76° 18' 39.87" W	NE
25	View looking east from top of Hotel Chamberlin	High	High	37° 00' 03.07" N	76° 18' 43.59" W	E
26	View looking north from Hotel Chamberlin	High	High	37° 00' 03.33" N	76° 18' 43.64" W	N
27	View toward Coast Artillery School	High	Medium	37° 00' 03.32" N	76° 18' 40.16" W	NW
28	View down Fenwick Road at offic-	High	High	37° 00' 04.43" N	76° 18' 40.24" W	E

View	Name	Significance	Integrity	Viewpoint Location		Direction
	ers' quarters					
29	View looking south toward Main Gate	Medium	Medium	37° 00' 21.22" N	76° 18' 36.92" W	S
30	View looking out of fort toward headquarters	High	High	37° 00' 14.30" N	76° 18' 34.31" W	W
31	View looking south from north-west corner of fort	Medium	High	37° 00' 18.05" N	76° 18' 35.65" W	S
32	View looking toward main gate	High	High	37° 00' 14.35" N	76° 18' 37.46" W	E
33	View from Cannon Park to main gate	High	Medium	37° 00' 15.04" N	76° 18' 39.92" W	E
34	View of Catholic Chapel	Medium	High	37° 00' 12.62" N	76° 18' 41.10" W	NW
35	View north up Ingalls Road	High	Medium	37° 00' 16.61" N	76° 18' 41.74" W	N
36	View to Fort Wool	High	Medium	37° 00' 08.06" N	76° 18' 24.43" W	SE
37	View from Fort Wool to Fort Monroe	High	High	36° 59' 12.53" N	76° 18' 04.80" W	NW
38	View of Lighthouse and Keeper's House	High	High	37° 00' 03.87" N	76° 18' 22.61" W	NW
39	View west toward park and Hotel Chamberlin	High	Medium	37° 00' 03.30" N	76° 18' 33.20" W	W
40	Views from Endicott Era Batteries: Irwin	High	Medium	37° 00' 04.93" N	76° 18' 20.05" W	SE
	Views from Endicott Era Batteries: Parrott	High	Medium	37° 00' 07.59" N	76° 18' 16.74" W	SE
	Views from Endicott Era Batteries: DeRussy	High	Medium	37° 00' 44.31" N	76° 18' 01.59" W	SE
	Views from Endicott Era Batteries: Church	High	Medium	37° 00' 57.20" N	76° 17' 56.01" W	SE
	Views from Endicott Era Batteries: Anderson	High	Medium	37° 01' 07.70" N	76° 17' 53.48" W	E
	Views from Endicott Era Batteries: Ruggles	High	Medium	37° 01' 10.34" N	76° 17' 52.28" W	E
41	View from First Front	High	Medium	37° 00' 07.64" N	76° 18' 33.59" W	SW
42	View from Second Front	High	Medium	37° 00' 07.43" N	76° 18' 28.51" W	SE
43	View from Third Front	High	Medium	37° 00' 10.25" N	76° 18' 21.70" W	SE
44	View from Fourth Front	High	Medium	37° 00' 13.53" N	76° 18' 17.41" W	SE
45	View from Fifth Front	High	Medium	37° 00' 18.88" N	76° 18' 21.32" W	NE
46	View from Sixth Front	High	Medium	37° 00' 20.51" N	76° 18' 28.42" W	NW
47	View from Seventh Front	High	Medium	37° 00' 14.29" N	76° 18' 33.82" W	W
48	View of entrance to Fort Monroe (down Ingalls Road)	Medium	Medium	37° 00' 39.07" N	76° 18' 52.80" W	SE
49	View from Fort Monroe to Phoebe (Camp Hamilton)	Medium	Low	37° 00' 43.05" N	76° 18' 57.09" W	NW
50	View from Phoebe (Camp Hamilton) to Fort Monroe	Medium	Medium	37° 00' 56.29" N	76° 19' 03.45" W	SE

Fort Monroe, VA Viewsheds

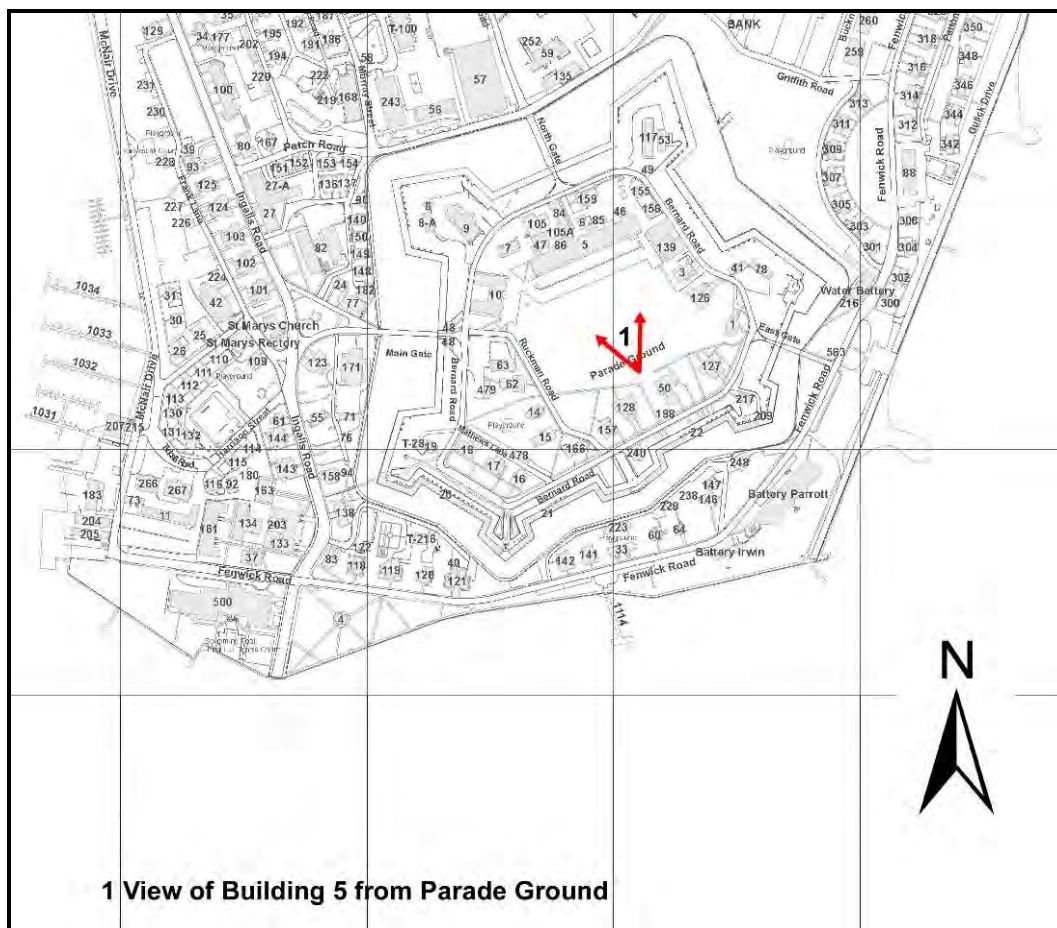
- 1 View of Building 5 from Parade Ground
- 2 View from behind Lincoln gun toward Building 5
- 3 View across parade ground looking east
- 4 View from parade ground toward rear of Quarters 1
- 5 View toward Barracks (Building 10)
- 6 View south at Chapel of the Centurion
- 7 View north toward Chapel of the Centurion
- 8 View up south bastion (Jefferson Davis Memorial Park)
- 9 View up Flagstaff Bastion
- 10 View down Bernard Rd. toward Tuileries and Casemate
- 11 View up Bernard Rd. toward Tuileries and Casemate
- 12 View down Bernard Rd. toward 2nd Casemate
- 13 View through East gate toward Quarters 1
- 14 Oblique view of Quarters 1
- 15 View of guardhouse at main gate
- 16 View northeast from fort
- 17 View south toward water battery
- 18 View north at east gate
- 19 View southwest from southeast bastion
- 20 View east from south bastion
- 21 View toward Flagstaff Bastion
- 22 View east from below Flagstaff Bastion
- 23 View southeast from postern gate
- 24 View looking northeast at postern gate
- 25 View looking east from top of Hotel Chamberlin
- 26 View looking north from Hotel Chamberlin
- 27 View toward Coast Artillery School
- 28 View down Fenwick Road at officers' quarters
- 29 View looking south toward Main Gate
- 30 View looking out of fort toward headquarters
- 31 View looking south from northwest corner of fort
- 32 View looking toward main gate
- 33 View from Cannon Park to main gate
- 34 View of Catholic Chapel
- 35 View north up Ingalls Road
- 36 View to Fort Wool
- 37 View from Fort Wool to Fort Monroe
- 38 View of Lighthouse and Keeper's House
- 39 View west toward park and Hotel Chamberlin
- 40 Views from Endicott Era Batteries
- 41 View from First Front
- 42 View from Second Front
- 43 View from Third Front
- 44 View from Fourth Front
- 45 View from Fifth Front
- 46 View from Sixth Front
- 47 View from Seventh Front
- 48 View of entrance to Fort Monroe (down Ingalls Road)
- 49 View from Fort Monroe to Phoebus (Camp Hamilton)
- 50 View from Phoebus (Camp Hamilton) to Fort Monroe

Figure 38. List of Historic Fort Monroe Viewsheds.



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1 View of Building 5 from parade ground



Historic View

The stone fort contains the oldest buildings and viewsheds on Fort Monroe. Around the parade ground and Building 5, barracks built in 1879, are the most highly photographed views. The massive size of Building 5 and the architectural features such as the porches and clock are contrasted with the wide expanse of grassy open space. Some pictures include the picturesque Live Oaks that line the parade field. The parade ground was used for sports, maneuvers, and other activities. Classes in surveying were also held on the parade ground. Historically, parade grounds were the heart of military installations and this is reflected in installation planning and design. The ceremonies and graduations held on the parade ground increases the number of photographs in circulation.



Figure 40. Soldier's Barracks, 1900-1906 (Library of Congress).



Figure 41. View across Parade Ground toward Building 5, post 1900 (Casemate Museum).



Figure 42. View across Parade Ground toward Building 5, post 1900 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Current View

Building 5 is currently offices and administration. The building has undergone many architectural modifications over the years. The trees planted along the building have been removed and a parking lot added for employees in the building. The grassy open parade ground has not changed, however some of the mature oaks have not survived.



Figure 43. View across Parade Ground toward Building 5, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features:

- Grassy open space (parade ground)
- Building 5
- Mature Live Oak trees

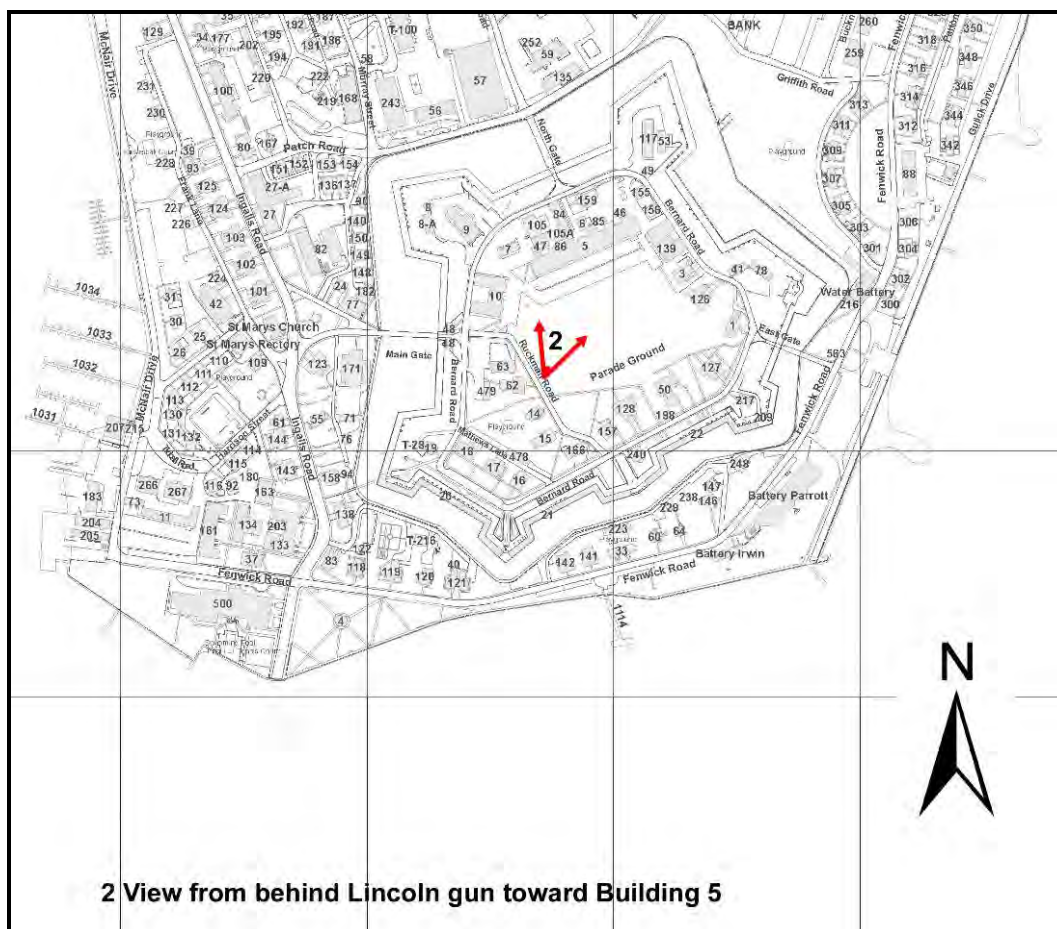
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Parking lot, smoking structure, portable toilet
- Lack of porches on Building 5, missing architectural details, and condition
- Lack of trees

Recommendations:

- Minimize or remove the impact of vehicle parking in front of Building 5
- Remove smoking structure, portable toilet
- Rehab Building 5 to more closely match original facade
- Replant trees along Building 5 facade

2 View from behind Lincoln gun toward Building 5



Historic View

This view looks across the wide expanse of parade ground from the Lincoln gun to Building 5 (barracks built in 1879). Cast in 1860, the Lincoln gun was used to bombard confederate batteries on Sewell's Point. The gun bears the serial number 1 and its nickname is a tribute to Lincoln's interest in weaponry (Morando, 55). This 15 inch Rodman gun has stood at the edge of the parade ground for at least a century. The southwest corner of the parade ground used to be a trophy and artillery park, until WWII when much of the artillery was used for scrap. The history portrayed in this view is evident in the Rodman gun, both in its association with Lincoln and as an icon of the artillery mission of Fort Monroe, along with the parade ground and architecture of Building 5, make this view one of the most highly photographed views. Also included in the view are the picturesque Live Oaks that line Ruckman Road and the parade ground.



Figure 44. Parade ground and barracks, c.1910-1920 (Library of Congress).



Figure 45. Post card view from cannon toward Building 5, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 46. View from cannon toward Building 5, 1978 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Current View

This view remains very similar to the historic views in part to the surviving Live Oak trees, Building 5, the Lincoln Gun and the open parade ground. However, a parking lot has been added in front of Building 5, as well as benches, a partially buried cannon ball, signage and a trash can adjacent to the gun.



Figure 47. View from cannon toward Building 5, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- The Lincoln gun
- Grassy open space (parade ground)
- Building 5
- Mature Live Oak trees

Elements that detract from the integrity include:

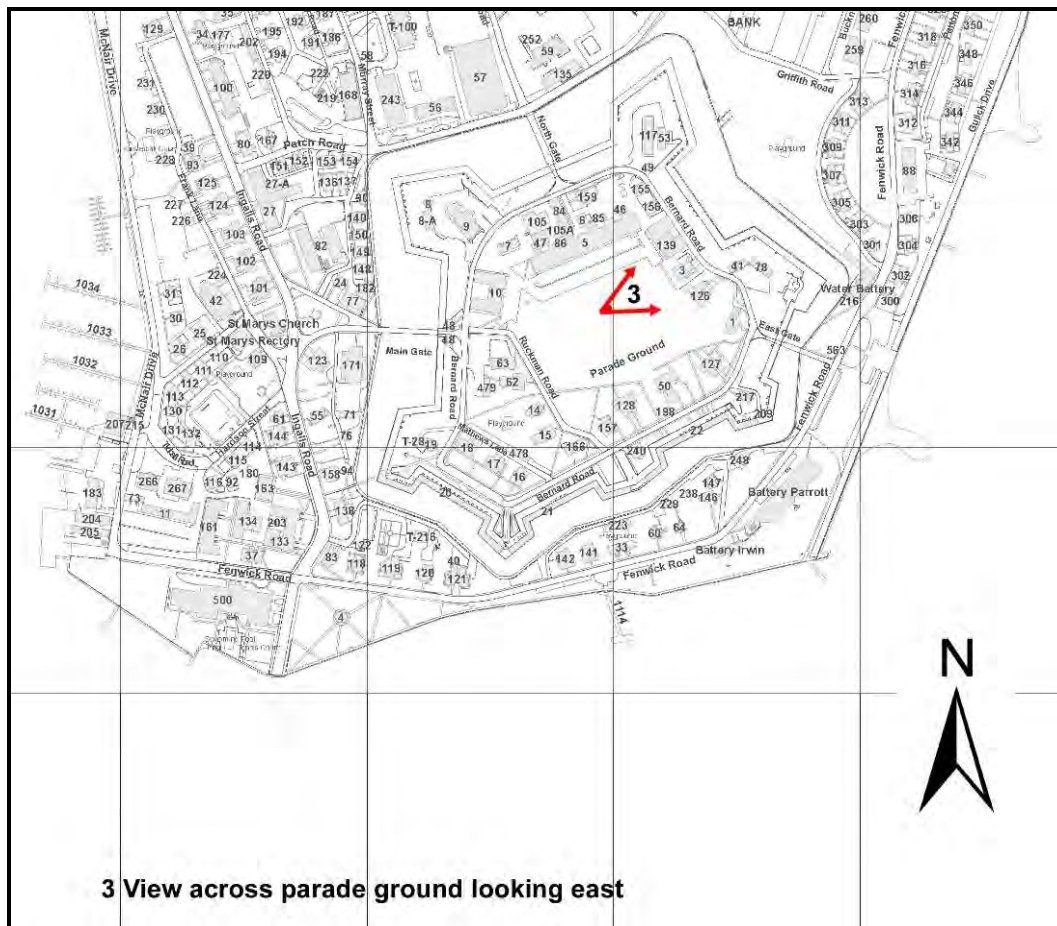
- Addition of Parking lot, smoking structure, and portable toilet
- Lack of porches on Building 5, missing architectural details, and condition
- Missing a row of trees in front of Building 5

Recommendations

- Minimize or remove the impact of vehicle parking in front of Building 5
- Remove smoking structure, portable toilet

- Move benches, trash can, cannon ball and signage out of view
- Rehab Building 5
- Replant trees along Building 5 facade

3 View across parade ground looking east



Historic View

View is across the parade ground looking at Building 139 and Quarters 3 and 126. Building 139 was built as NCO barracks in 1909. Quarters 126, a duplex, was also built in 1909 from a Quartermaster General's plan #3-656. Both were built as part of the major building campaign at Fort Monroe to support the expansion of the Coast Artillery School. Quarters 3 was built in 1875 and is one of the oldest buildings overlooking the parade ground. It was remodeled in the Colonial Revival style in 1910 to match new construction.



Figure 48. View across parade ground, 1884 (Casemate Museum).



Figure 49. Parade Grounds, 1918 (NARA College Park).



Figure 50. Parade Grounds, 1918 (NARA College Park).

Current View

Building 139 is still used as barracks while Building 5 is now administration. A large parking lot has been built in front of Buildings 5 and 139 for employees. The view across the parade ground is still open and unobstructed. The large tree in the foreground is in poor condition.



Figure 51. View across parade ground looking east, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Grassy open space (parade ground)
- Buildings 5 and 139, Quarters 3 and 126
- Mature trees

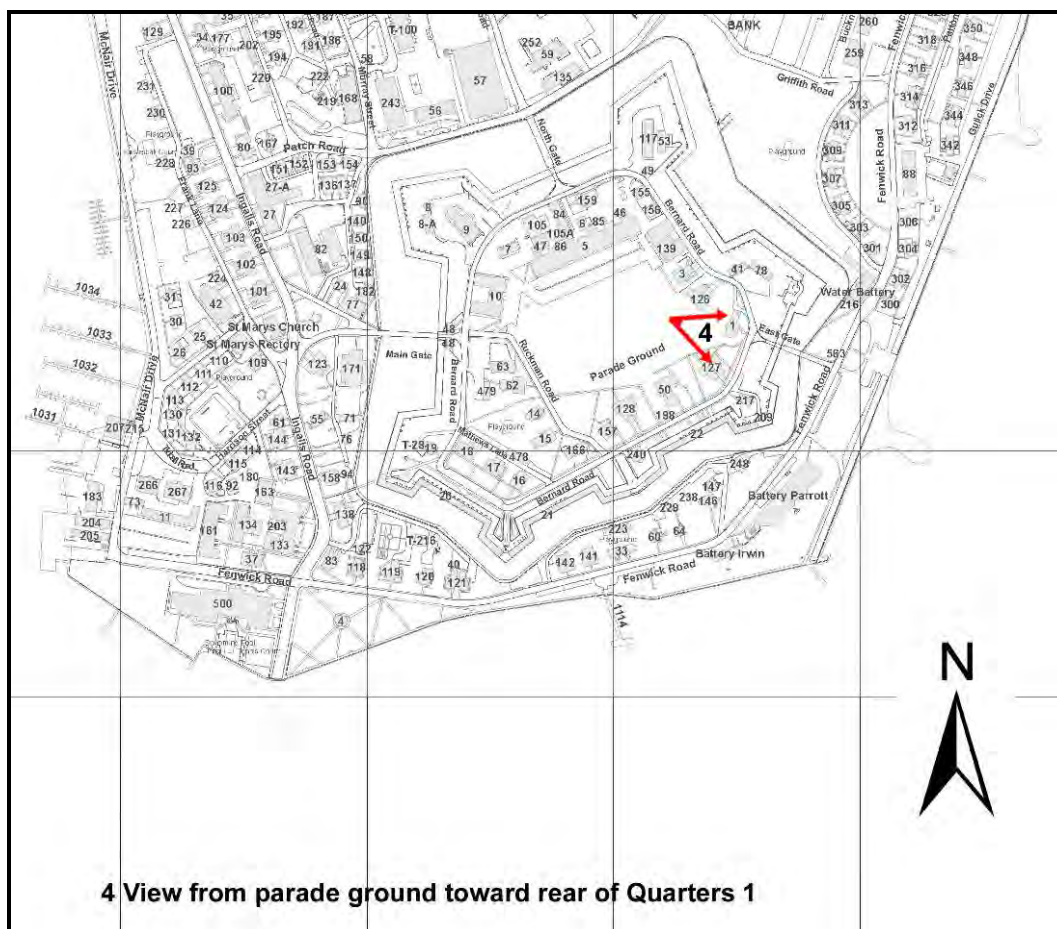
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Parking lot
- Lack of original cast iron porches on Building 5, replaced porches on Building 139, missing architectural details, and condition
- Lack of trees in front of Building 5

Recommendations

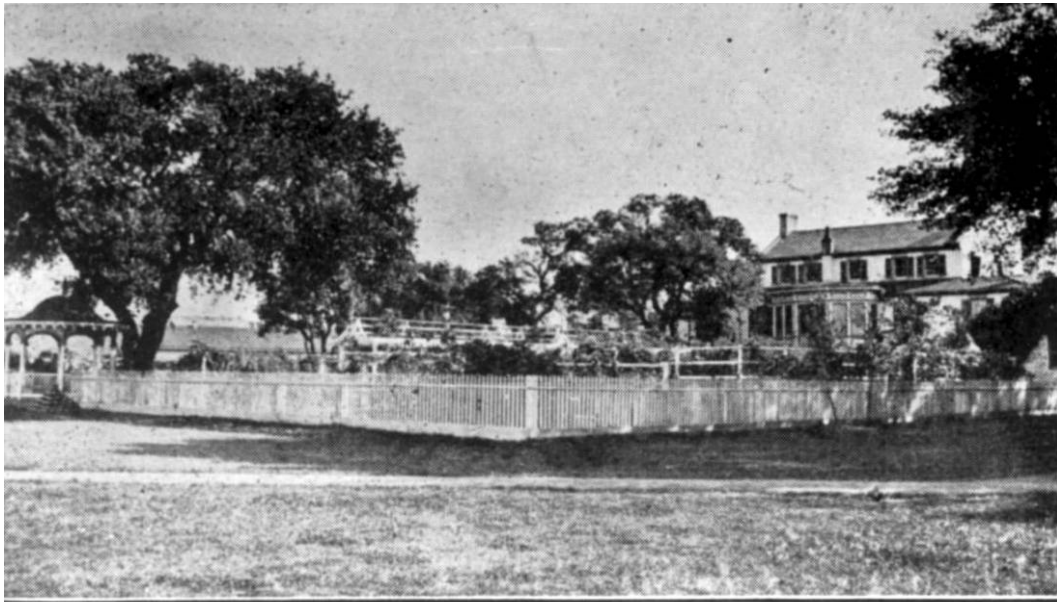
- Minimize or remove the impact of vehicle parking
- Rehabilitate Building 5
- Replant trees along Building 5 facade

4 View from parade ground toward rear of Quarters 1



Historic View

Quarters 1 was built in 1819 as the first permanent officer's quarters at Fort Monroe. First occupied by the construction engineer, it was the commanding officer's quarters until 1907. This view is of the gardens behind Quarters 1, since Quarters 1 faces the east gate. Historically the quarters has always had a formal garden in the rear. The garden was fenced and a pavilion was located along the fence (which is now located behind Quarters 119).



FORMERLY QUARTERS OF THE COMMANDING OFFICER
Built in 1819

Figure 52. View of rear of Quarters 1, date unknown (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).



Figure 53. View of rear of Quarters 1, date unknown (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Current View

Quarters 1 is currently being used as offices for the FMFADA. The garden is smaller today than it was in the past; however it is still surrounded by a wooden fence.



Figure 54. View of rear of Quarters 1, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: low

Character-Defining Features

- Quarters 1
- Fencing
- Pavilion
- Mature trees

Elements that detract from the integrity include:

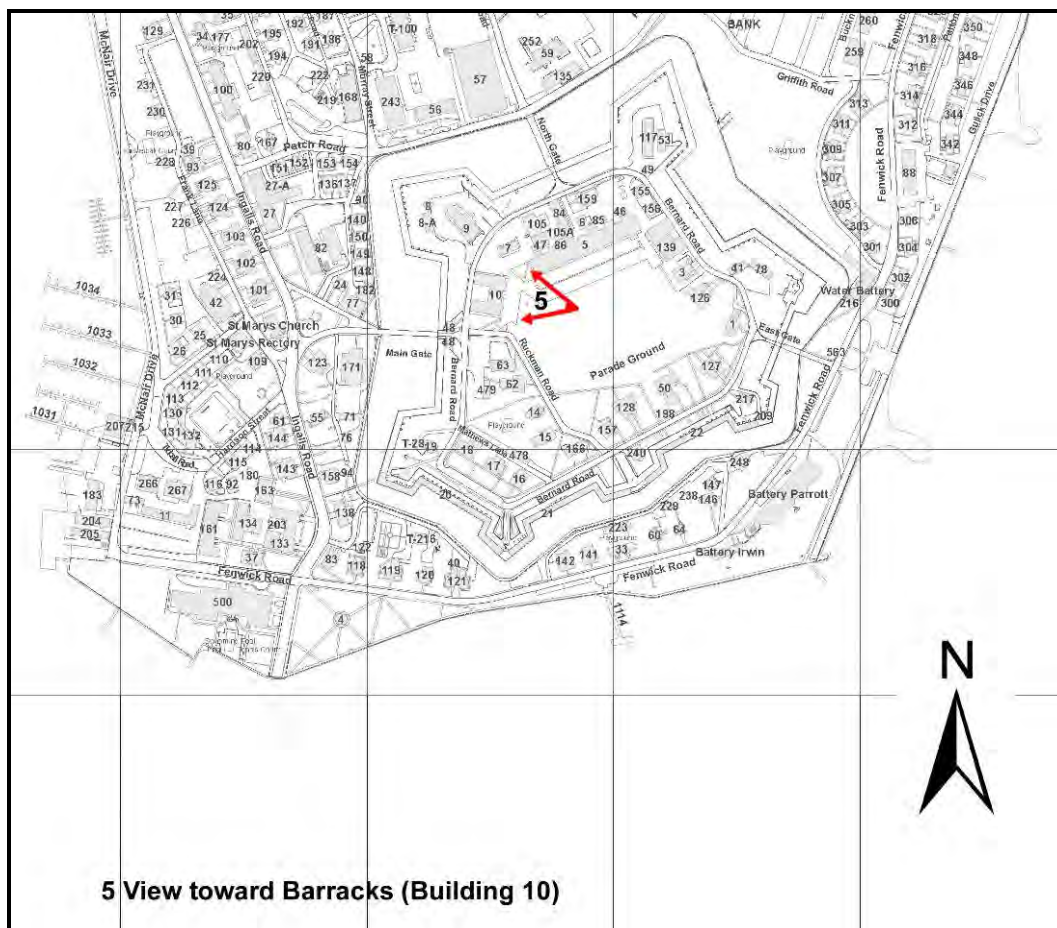
- Missing pergola and pavilion
- Smaller size of garden

- Replacement fence

Recommendations

- Enlarge garden
- Rebuild formal gardens
- Consider relocating pavilion back to Quarters 1 and rebuilding pergola

5 View toward Barracks (Building 10)



Historic View

Building 10 was built in 1902 as Two-company barracks to house artillery soldiers assigned to Fort Monroe after the Spanish-American War. It has a commanding view of the parade ground.



Figure 55. New barracks, circa 1903-1910 (Library of Congress).

Current View

Building 10 is currently being used for offices and administration. A parking lot has been added between the building and the parade ground for employees with a drive that connects to the parking lot behind Building 5.



Figure 56. View toward Building 10, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: low

Character-Defining Features

- Building 10
- Location on parade ground
- Grassy open space (parade ground)
- Mature trees

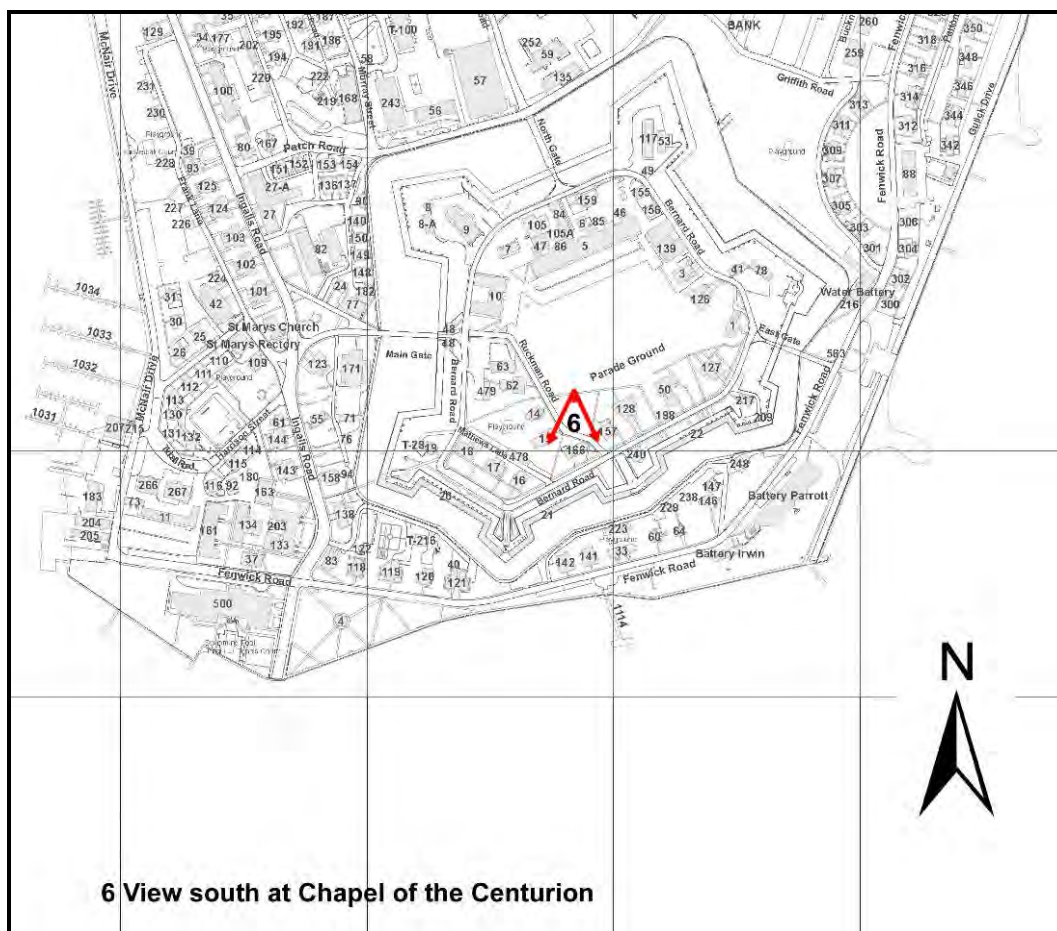
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Addition of parking lot, smoking structure, benches, and picnic table
- Lack of original cast iron porches on Building 5, missing architectural details, and condition
- Lack of trees

Recommendations

- Minimize or remove the impact of vehicle parking and non-historic circulation patterns
- Remove smoking structure
- Replace historic porches

6 View south at Chapel of the Centurion



Historic View

The Chapel of the Centurion was built in 1857 from designs by noted architect Richard Upjohn. It is highly visited and is visible from the parade ground.



Figure 57. Post card view from Parade Ground toward chapel, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 58. View from Parade Ground toward chapel, 1971 (NARA College Park).

Current View

A new brick accessibility ramp was added to the front of chapel. Over the years, foundation plantings have been added along the sides.



Figure 59. View from Parade Ground toward chapel, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- The Chapel (Building 166)
- Orientation to the parade ground
- Visibility from the parade ground
- Mature trees

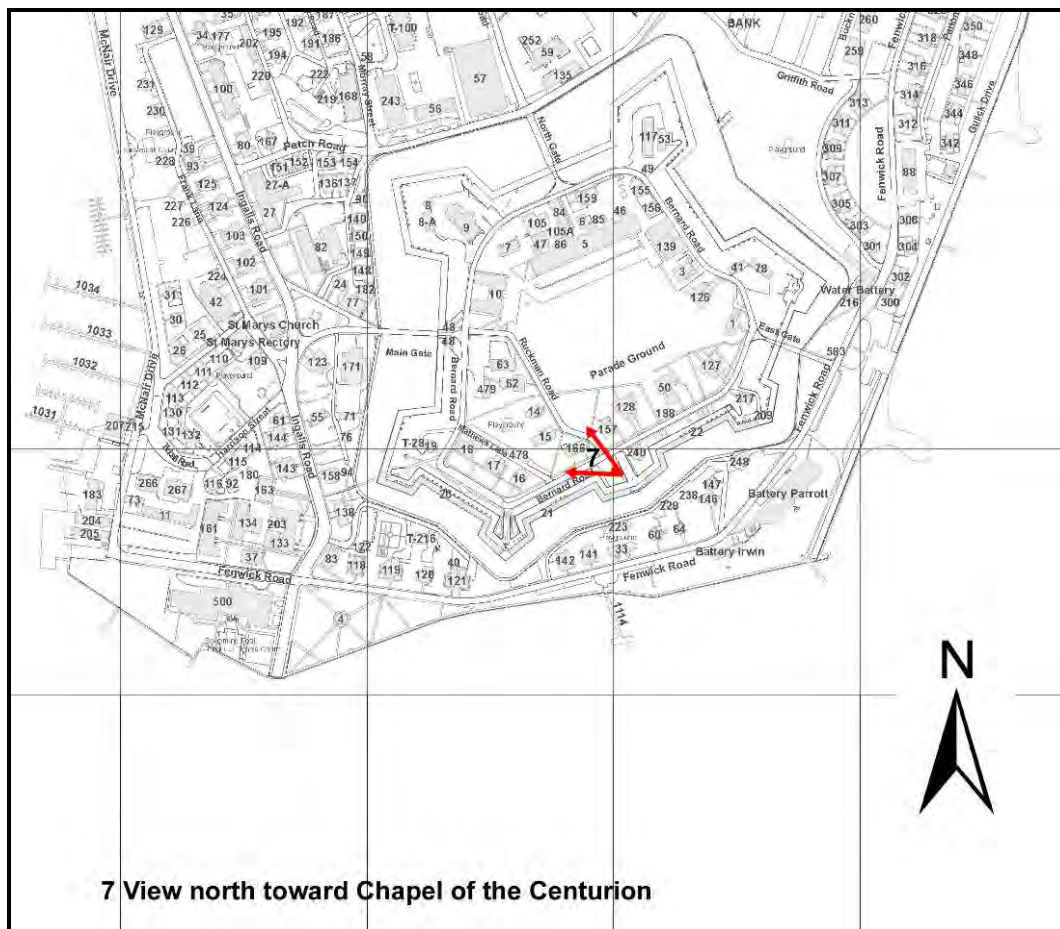
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Brickwork for accessibility ramp
- Missing trees
- Fence

Recommendations

- Consider rebuilding trophy park across from chapel
- Replant trees
- Keep shrubs low and to a minimum except when needed to screen ac units.

7 View north toward Chapel of the Centurion



Historic View

While not as significant as the view from the parade ground, documentation of a view of the chapel from the north was found. A cistern existed at one time along the south side of the chapel.



THE POST CHAPEL ABOUT 1885
Note the cistern beside the chapel

Figure 60. View north toward chapel, 1885 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

Current View

The cistern is no longer present and a ramp has been added to the chapel entrance. A row of small evergreen shrubs has been added along the foundation on the south side of the chapel. Street trees are missing along Bernard Road.



Figure 61. View north toward chapel, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- The Chapel (Building 166)
- Orientation and view to the parade ground
- Mature trees

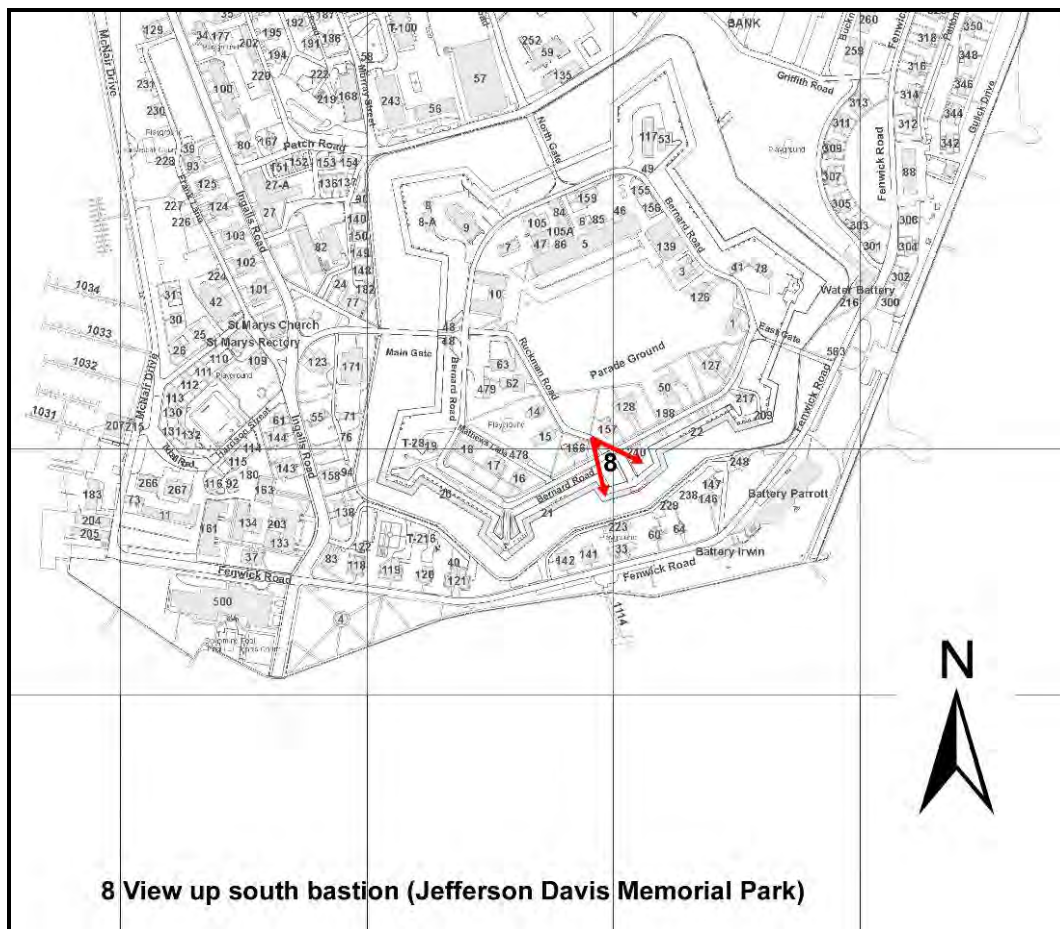
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Brickwork for accessibility ramp
- Missing trees
- Signage clutter

Recommendations

- Consider rebuilding trophy park across from chapel
- Replant missing trees

- Keep shrubs low and to a minimum except when needed to screen ac units and trash.
- Keep signage consistent and at a minimum

8 View up south bastion (Jefferson Davis Memorial Park)

Historic View

The Jefferson Davis Memorial Park archway was a gift from the United Daughters of the Confederacy as a memorial to Jefferson Davis who was imprisoned at Fort Monroe between 1865 and 1867. Dedicated in 1956, the archway supposedly marks where Jefferson Davis walked during his imprisonment. While there is no historical record of this view prior to the addition of the sign, the bastion was adjacent to the sutler's store in the 1890s (see Figure 31). The sign is visible from the highly visited parade ground and chapel.



Figure 62. View toward Jefferson Davis Memorial Park taken during the dedication ceremony, 1956 (UDC).



Figure 63. View toward Jefferson Davis Memorial Park taken during the re-dedication ceremony, 1986 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Current View

Today the view remains the same with the exception of the addition of chain link fencing along the edges. Based on photographs, the fencing was added between 1956 and 1986. While trees and shrubs have been removed from the terreplein since 1956, these would not have existed during the period of significance of the fortification itself so this does not affect the integrity.



Figure 64. View toward Jefferson Davis Memorial Park, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Casemates 21 and 22
- Jefferson Davis Memorial Park Archway
- Bastion
- Open terreplein

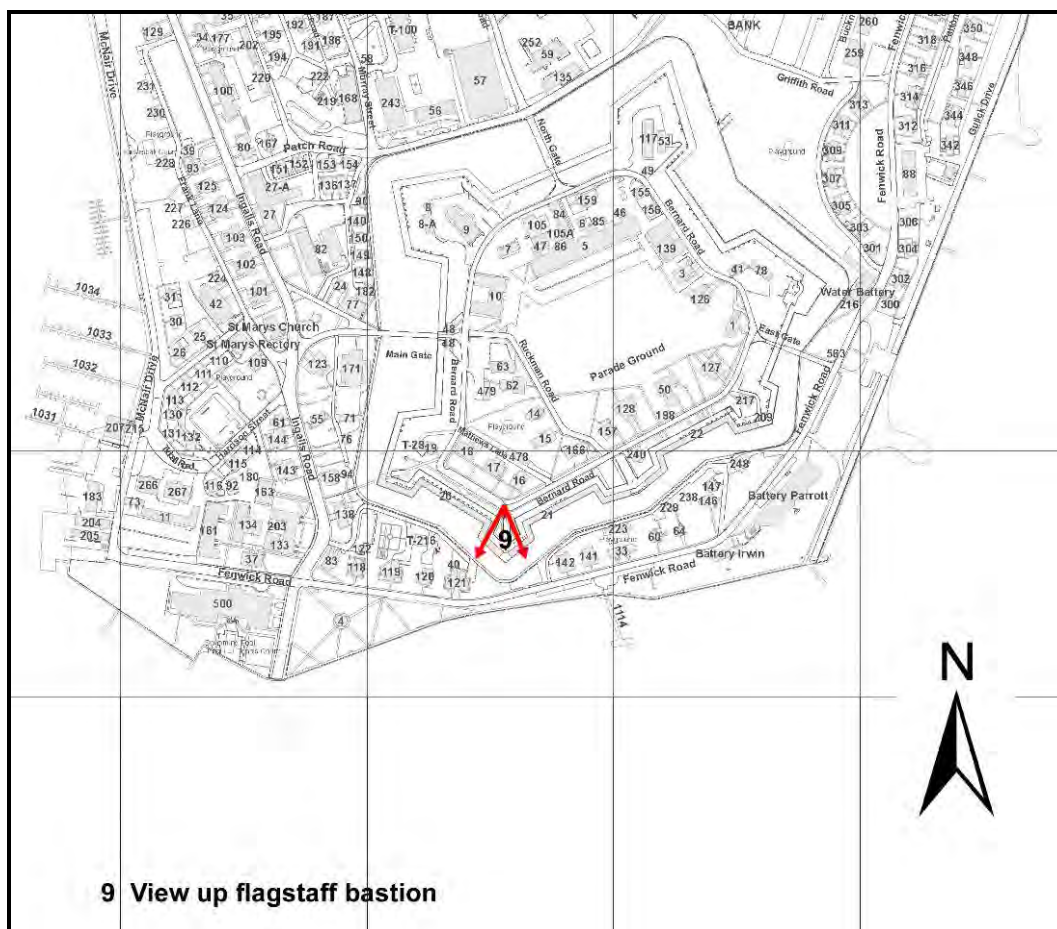
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Chain link fence along sides of bastion
- Building 240 (Built on or around 1988. However, a Building T-453 existed in same location on 1953 map.)

Recommendations

- Keep bastion open and free of plantings and clutter as it was during period of significance of the fortification.
- Keep signage consistent and at a minimum

9 View up Flagstaff Bastion



Historic View

The flag pole bastion was highly photographed from both inside and outside the stone fort. The Officers' ("Casemate") Club was located below in the bastion and a portion of the casemate to the west from 1871 until 1959 when it was moved to the Officers' Beach Club.



Figure 65. Interior of flagstaff bastion, 1884 (Casemate Museum).

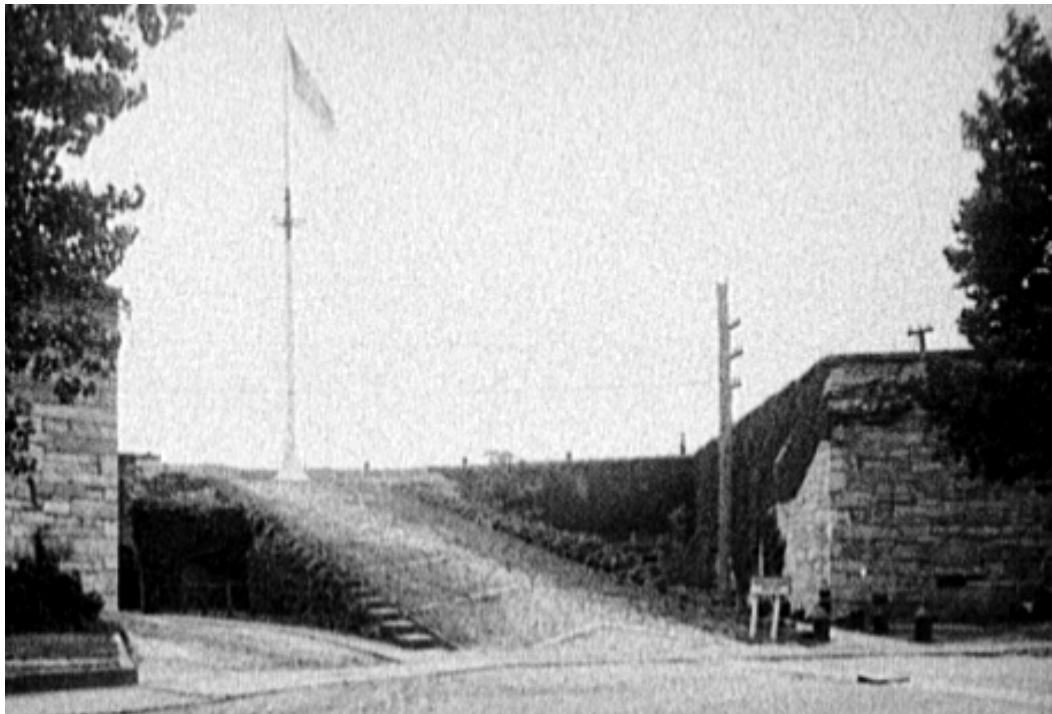


Figure 66. Ascent to flagstaff, circa 1903 (Library of Congress).



Figure 67. Post card of flagstaff bastion, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 68. Post card of flagstaff bastion, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

Current View

Landscaping and rails ascending the bastion have been added along with a brick path. The Casemate Museum is located in the casemate to the right, so museum visitors may walk up the bastion as well. Interpretive signage and some guns are located at the top as well as views out to Hampton Roads and Fort Wool.



Figure 69. View of flagstaff bastion, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Flagstaff
- Casemates on either side
- Bastion ramp

Elements that detract from the integrity include:

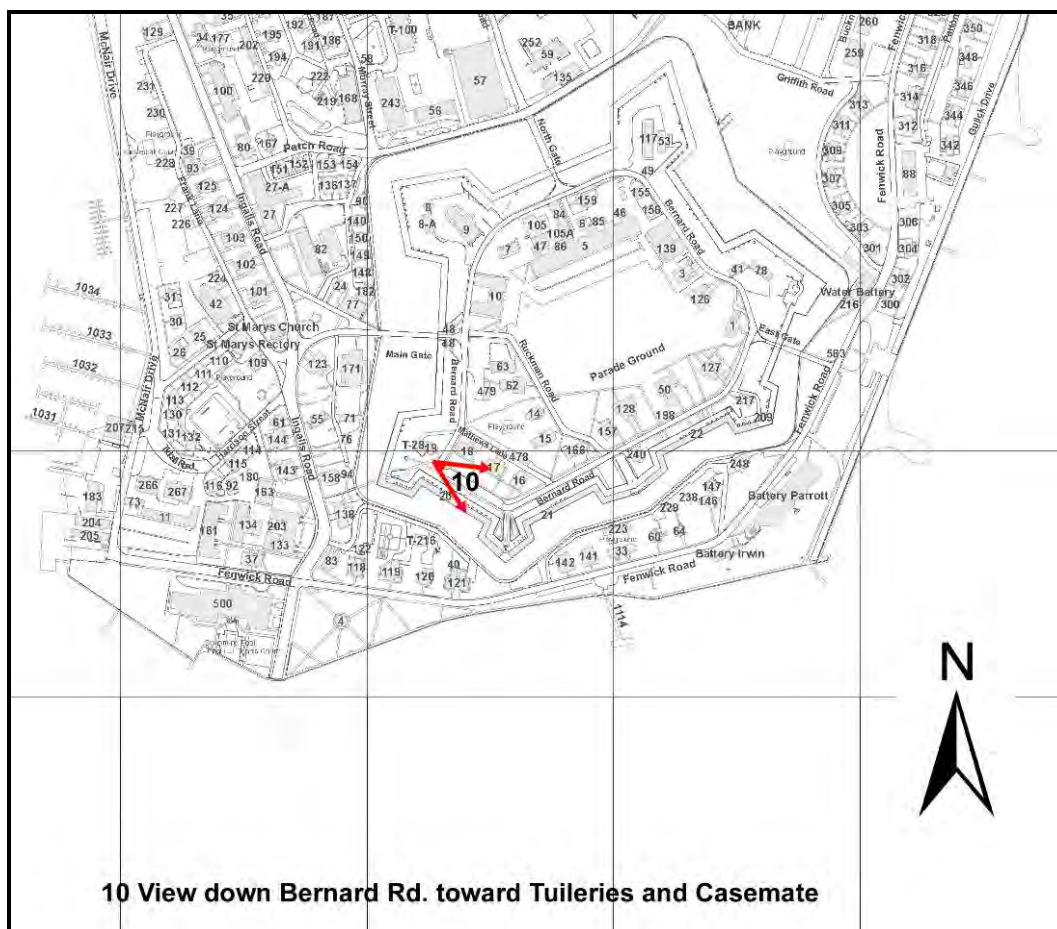
- Addition of shrubs, chain-link fence, handrails

- Ammunition markers at bottom on ramp
- Brickwork of pathway and display at top of bastion

Recommendations

- Widen the bastion ramp by removing shrubs and garden beds
- Keep signage, landscaping, and handrails at a minimum
- Use less noticeable fencing for safety

10 View down Bernard Road toward Tuileries and First Casemate



Historic View

Jefferson Davis was imprisoned in Building 20, following the Civil War. In the 1880s front porches and fences were added to the Casemates, where officers were housed until the middle of the 20th century. In the 1950, Davis's cell was turned into a museum. The Tuileries (Buildings 17 and 18) were each built to house eight bachelor officers. Robert E. Lee lived in Building 17.



Figure 70. The Tuileries and first casemate, 1868 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Current View

The Casemate Museum is now located in the casemate (Building 20). The Tuileries are used for officers' housing. Parking is located along Bernard Road for visitors to Casemate Museum. Guns, cannon balls, benches have been added in front of the museum. Signage and parking have been added for visitors' way finding and safety and do not have a major effect on integrity.



Figure 71. Tuileries and first casemate, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Quarters 16, 17, and 18
- Casemates 20 and 21
- Street trees

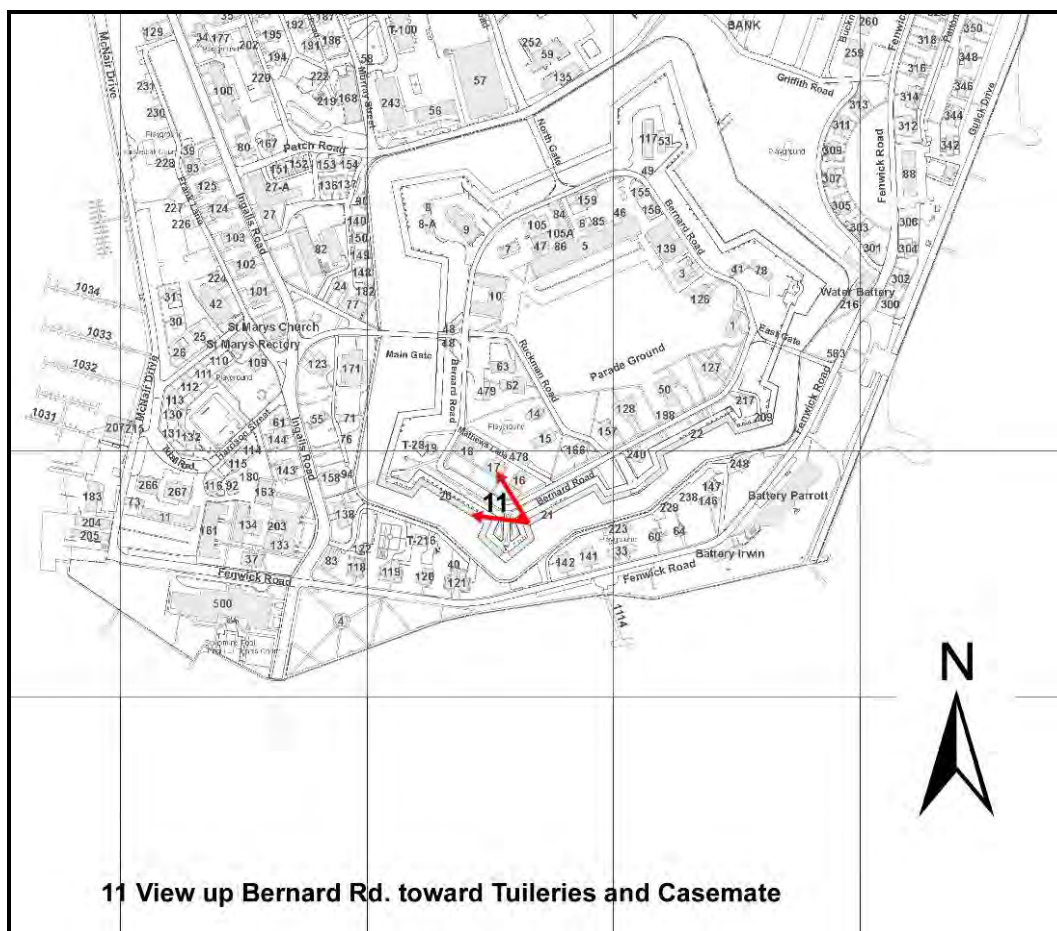
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Parking along street
- Increased signage, benches, monuments, landscaping, guns
- Lack of fencing

Recommendations

- Keep signage consistent and to a minimum
- Keep landscaping and monuments consistent along whole front

11 View up Bernard toward Tuileries and First Casemate



Historic View

Also significant and photographed was the view up Bernard Road looking northwest. While buildings in the viewshed were the same as in View 10, this view is terminated by Quarters 19.



Figure 72. Tuileries, 1885 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).



Figure 73. Tuileries, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 74. Tuileries, 1970s (NARA College Park).



Figure 75. Casemate where Jefferson Davis was imprisoned, c.1910-1920 (Library of Congress).

Current View

Parking for the Casemate Museum and signage has been added to the street and in the viewshed, but do not have a major effect on integrity.



Figure 76. Tuilleries, 2009.



Figure 77. Casemate 20, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: high

Character-Defining Features

- Quarters 16, 17, 18 and 19
- Casemate 20
- Cistern
- Mature trees

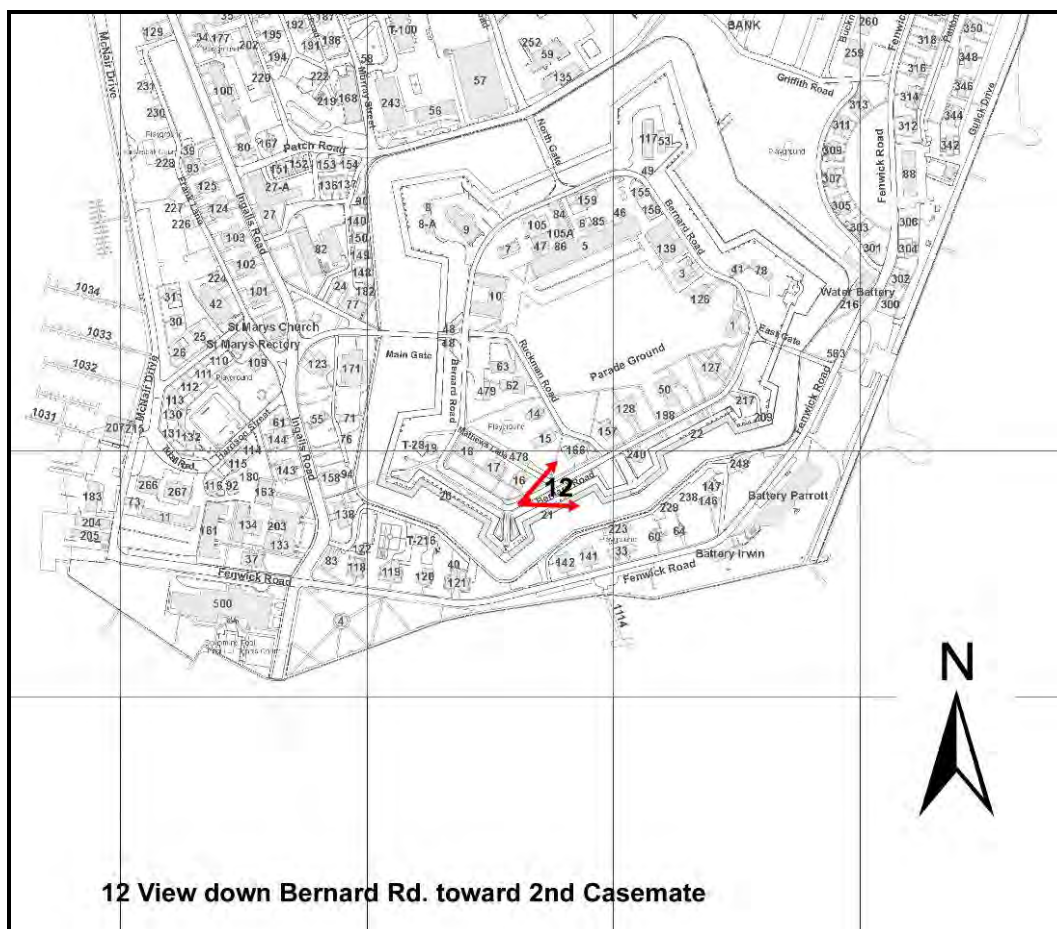
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Parking along street
- Increased signage, monuments, landscaping around museum
- Lack of trees

Recommendations

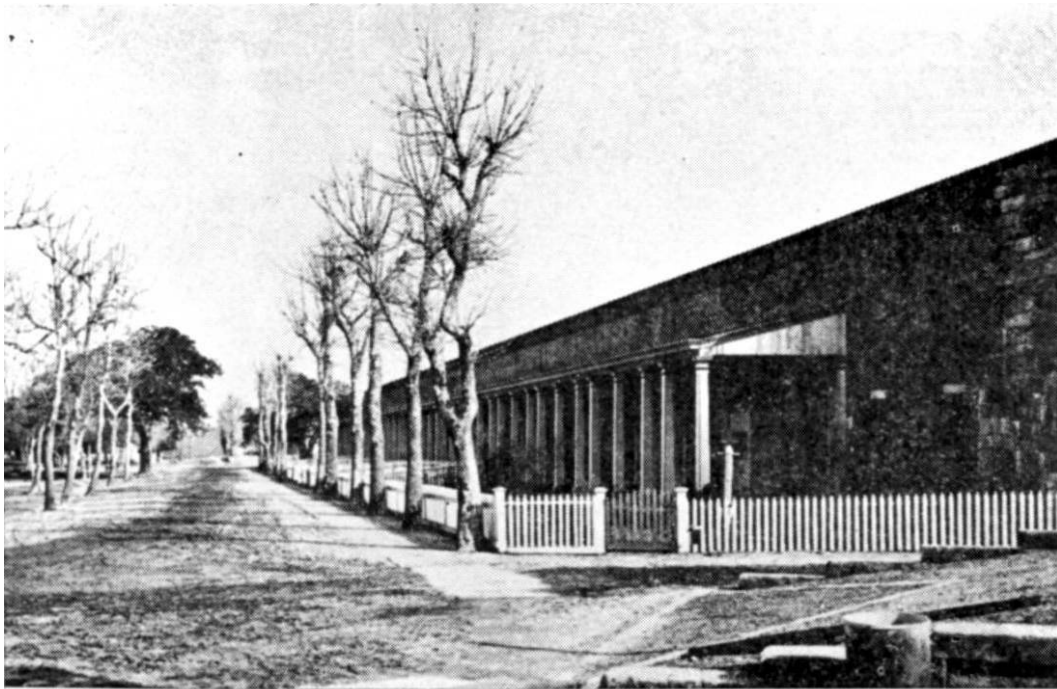
- Keep signage consistent and to a minimum
- Keep landscaping and monuments consistent along whole front

12 View down Bernard Road toward Second Casemate



Historic View

Built as fourteen casemates flanked with two magazines, the second casemate (Building 21) was converted to NCO housing in 1880. Porches and fencing were added at this time. After WWII, the casemate was converted to office spaces.



CASEMATES OF THE SECOND FRONT
Before removal of porches and fences

Figure 78. Casemates of the second front, date unknown (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

Current View

Building 21 currently serves as Chapel Center and office spaces.



Figure 79. Casemates of the second front, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Casemate 21
- Street trees

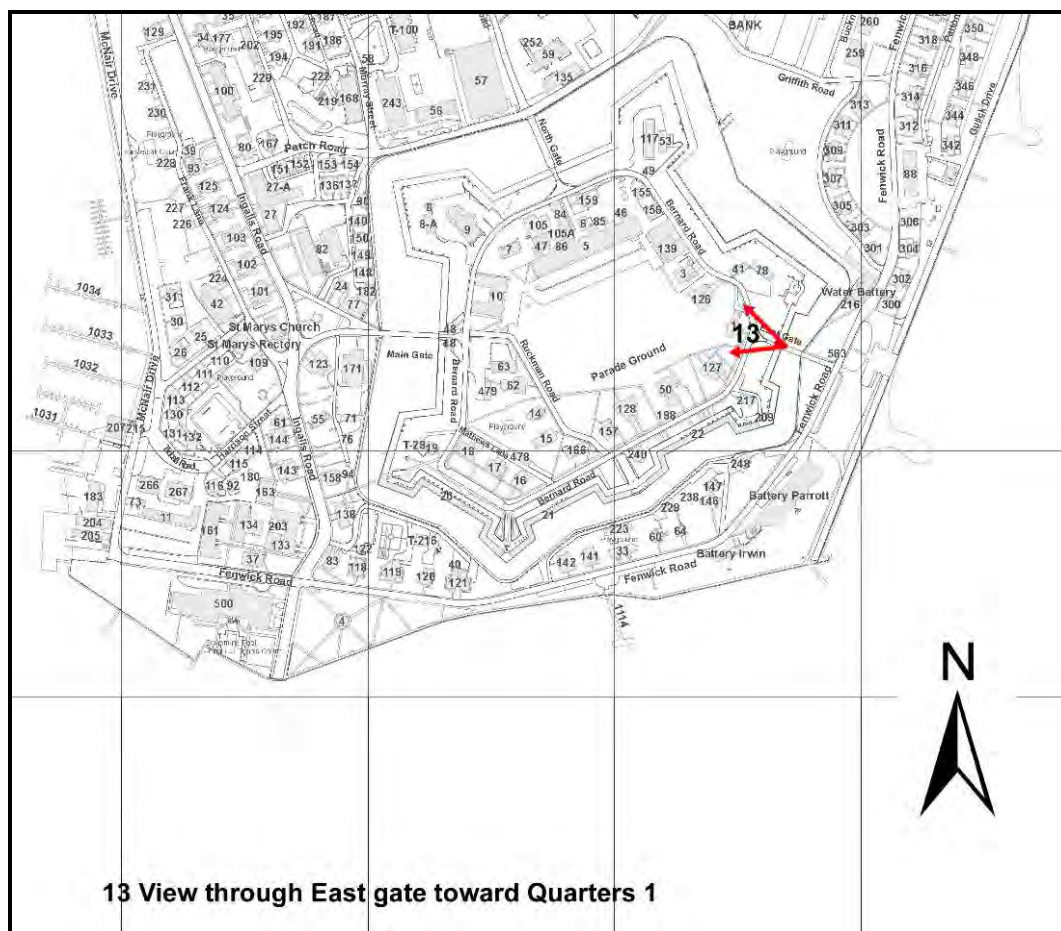
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Parking along street
- Condition of casemate

Recommendations

- Keep signage consistent and to a minimum
- Keep landscaping minimal and consistent along whole front

13 View through East gate toward Quarters 1



Historic View

Quarters 1 was built in 1819 as the first permanent officer's quarters at Fort Monroe. First occupied by the construction engineer, it was the commanding officer's quarters until 1907. Prominently located on axis with the east gate (and on the parade ground), the front façade of Quarters 1 is very visible. Front porches were added to the building in the 1870s.



Figure 80. View of Quarters 1, 1868 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).



Figure 81. View of Quarters 1, 1884-1889 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Current View

Quarters 1 is currently being used as offices for the Fort Monroe Authority (formerly the FMFADA).



Figure 82. View of Quarters 1, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: high

Character-Defining Features

- Quarters 1
- Row of bushes (originally a fence)
- Curve of road
- Orientation to east gate
- Location on parade ground

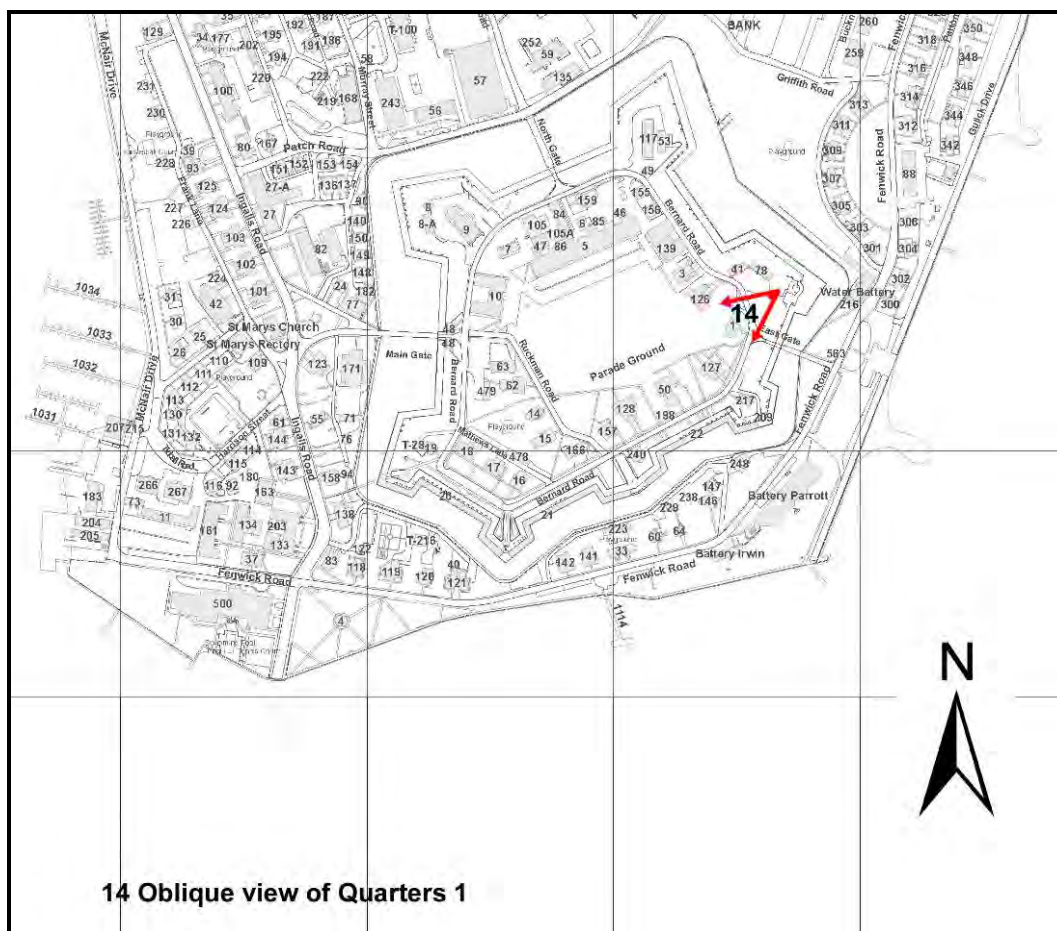
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Lack of trees in front yard
- Hedge
- Modern streetlights
- Signage

Recommendations

- Replant ornamental trees in the front yard of Quarters 1.
- Consider replacing hedge with fence similar in character to ones in photographs.

14 Oblique view of Quarters 1



Historic View

The oblique view of Quarters 1, the oldest and first permanent officer's quarters at Fort Monroe, was also highly photographed and documented.

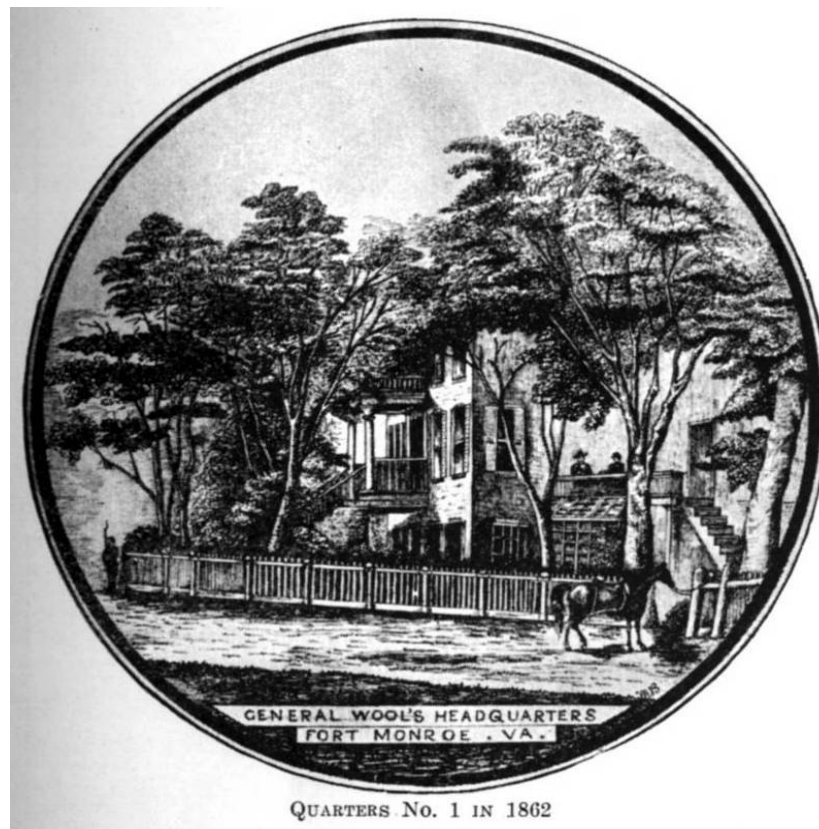


Figure 83. Quarters 1, 1862 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).



Figure 84. Quarters 1, 1978 (NARA College Park).

Current View

Quarters 1 is currently being used as offices for the Fort Monroe Authority (formerly the FMFADA).



Figure 85. Oblique view of Quarters 1, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: high

Character-Defining Features

- Quarters 1
- Row of bushes (originally a fence)
- Curve of road
- Orientation to east gate
- Location on parade ground

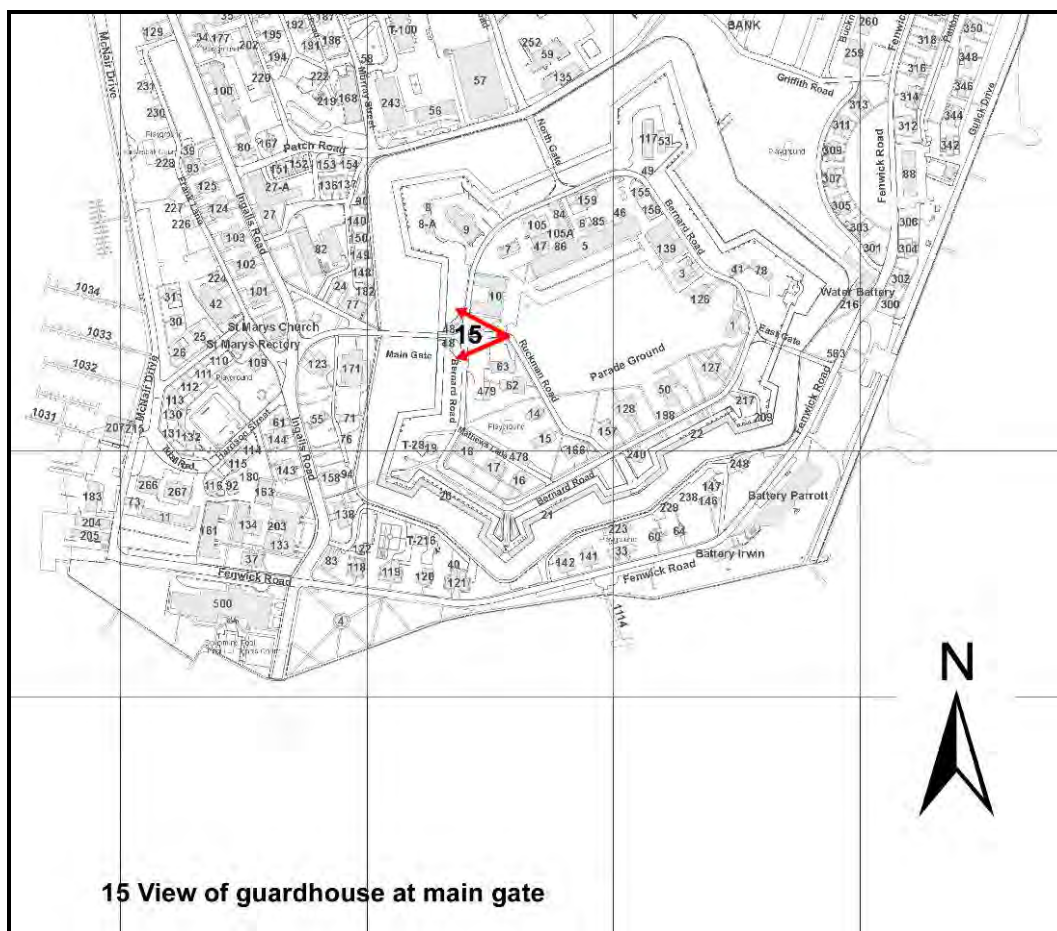
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Lack of trees in front yard
- Hedge
- Modern streetlights
- signage

Recommendations

- Replant ornamental trees in the front yard of Quarters 1.
- Consider replacing hedge with fence similar in character to ones in photographs.

15 View of Guard House at Main Gate



Historic View

The Guardhouse casemate (Building 48) was built in 1823 as the Main Gate, guardhouse and stockade casemate. A casemate was altered in 1937 for pedestrian circulation. At some point porches were added along the inside façade and then removed in the late 1940s.



GUARD HOUSE AND MAIN GATE
From the interior of the fort about 1890

Figure 86. Guard house at main gate, 1890 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).



Figure 87. Guard house at main gate, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

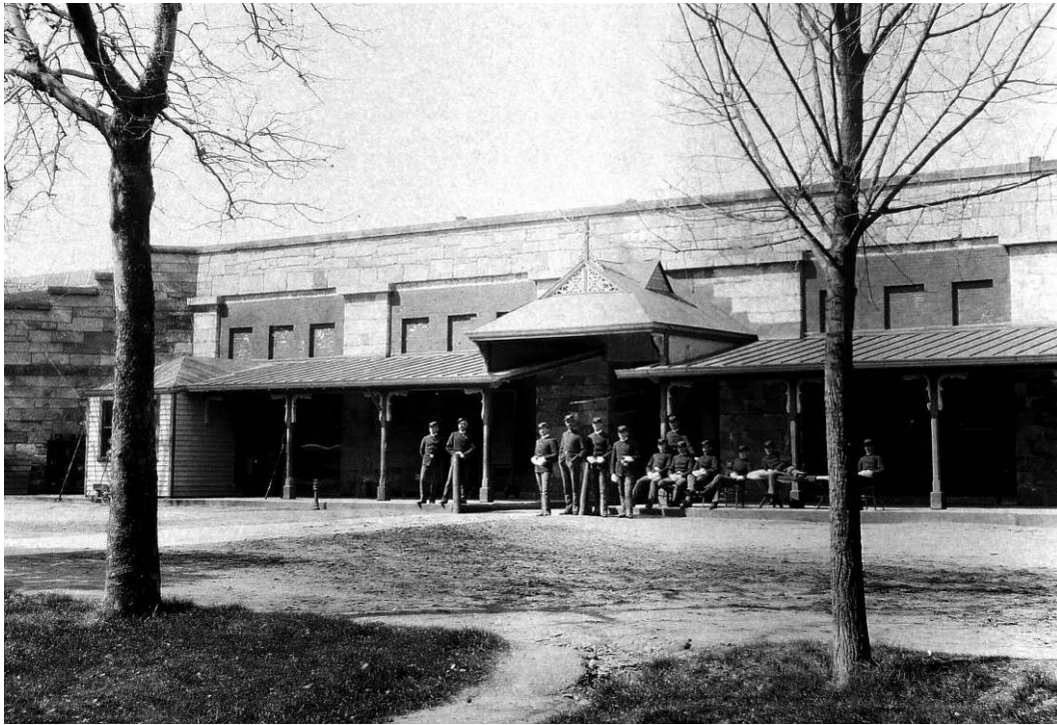


Figure 88. Guard house at main gate, date unknown (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Current View

Currently used as vehicular and pedestrian passageway and storage.



Figure 89. Guard house at main gate, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: low

Character-Defining Features

- Guardhouse casemate
- Orientation to Main Gate, headquarters, Cannon Park

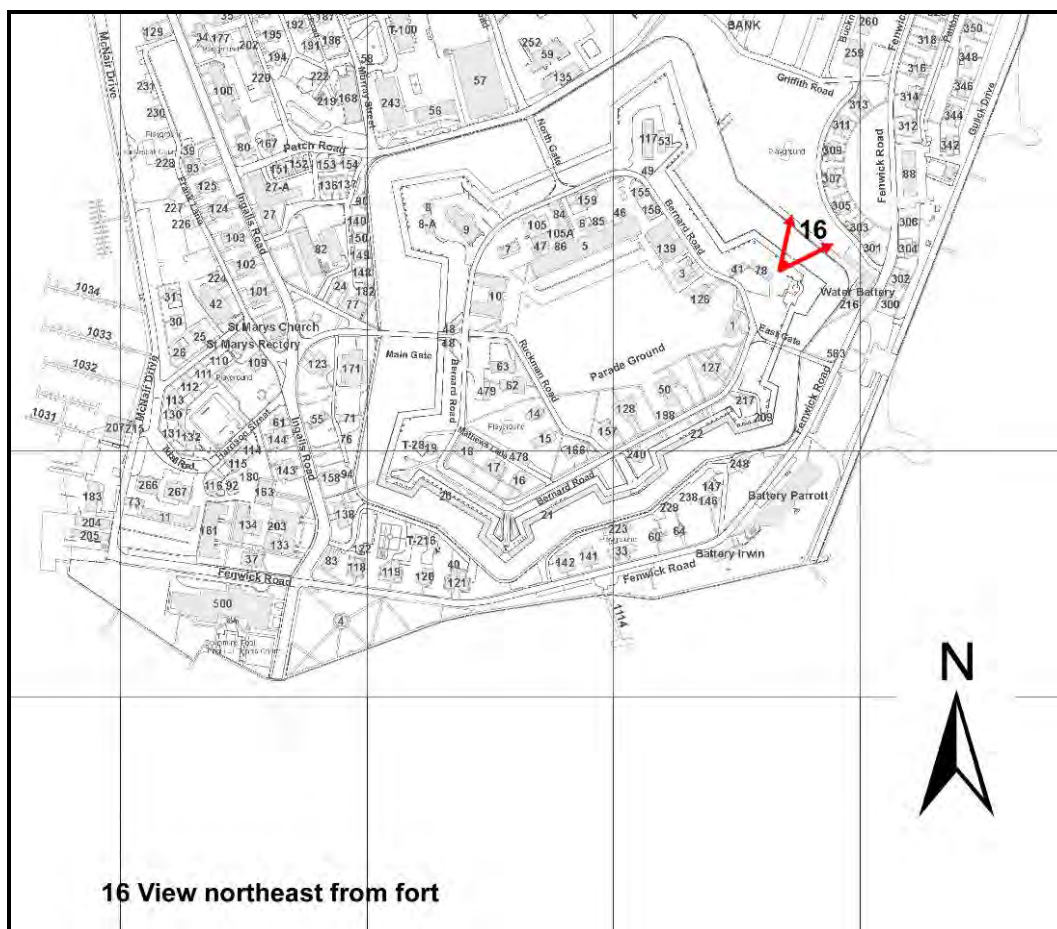
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Condition of casemate
- Street lights and signage

Recommendations

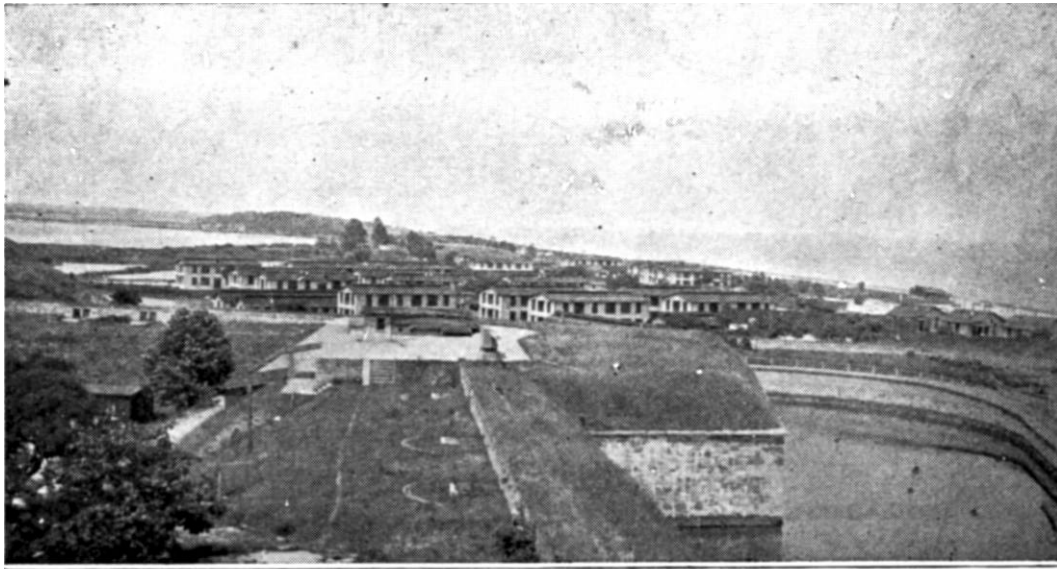
- Remove paint
- Replace doors and window coverings

16 View northeast from fort



Historic View

At Fort Monroe, several camp areas were built for training purposes adjacent to the batteries. One of these camps was located northeast of the fort. Built between 1904 and 1910, this camp area contained WWI temporary wood structures. Barracks, mess halls, latrines and officers housing made up the majority of the building types. A large portion of these temporary structures were taken down when the Wherry Housing was built in the early 1950s.



CAMP AREA NORTHEAST OF FORT IN 1918
Mill Creek at the left; Chesapeake Bay at the right

Figure 90. Birdseye view of Camp Area, 1918 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

Current View

Today, this area is dominated by Wherry family housing although many of the original units are missing both south and north of Battery DeRussy.



Figure 91. View northeast from fort, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: low

Character-Defining Features

- Fort and terreplein
- Gun mounts
- Water battery edge
- Views to Chesapeake Bay

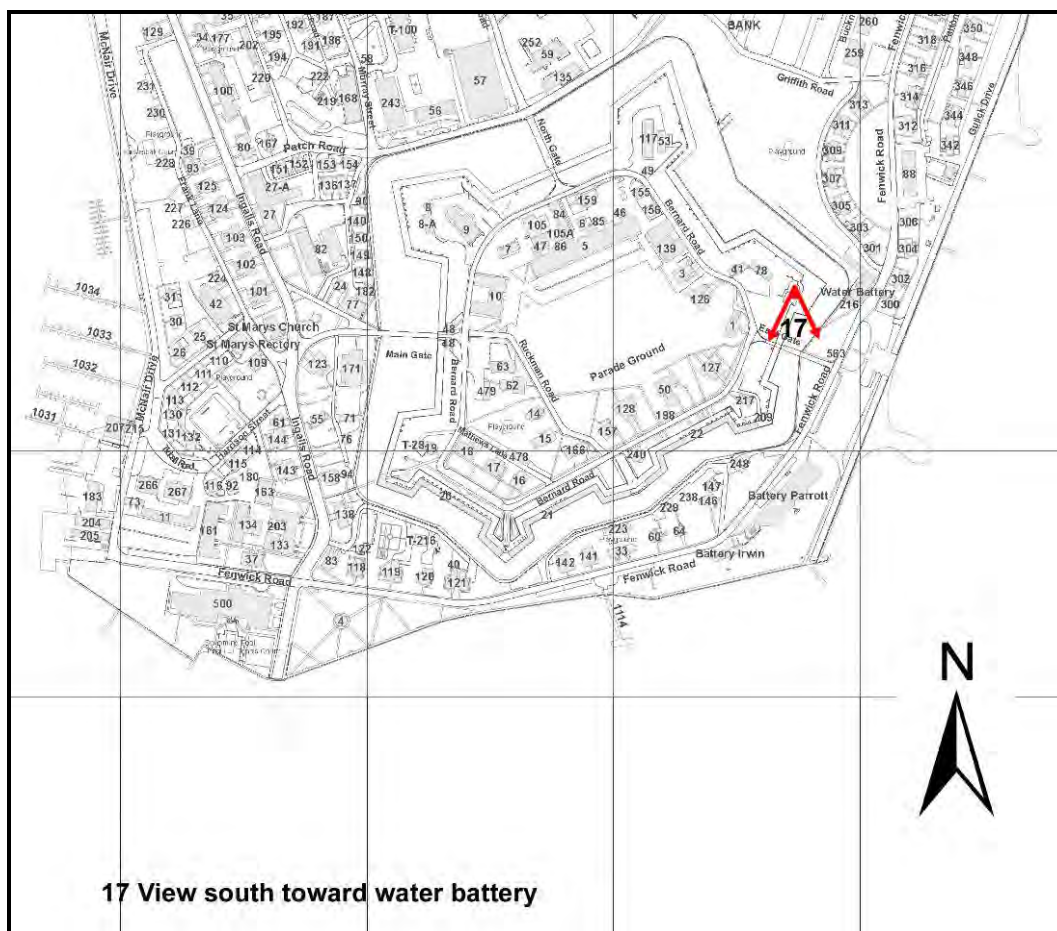
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Wherry housing

Recommendations

- Maintain uniform height and visibility to Bay

17 View south toward water battery



Historic View

Water battery was constructed in 1832 to protect the seaward approach to Fort Monroe. It was deemed obsolete by the 1890s and demolished in 1907 to build Battery Parrot.



Figure 92. View south of east gate and water battery, date unknown (NARA College Park).

Current View

The water battery was demolished in 1907. Only a section of the powder room remains.



Figure 93. View south at east gate, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: low

Character-Defining Features

- Fort
- East gate
- Moat
- Views out to Chesapeake Bay

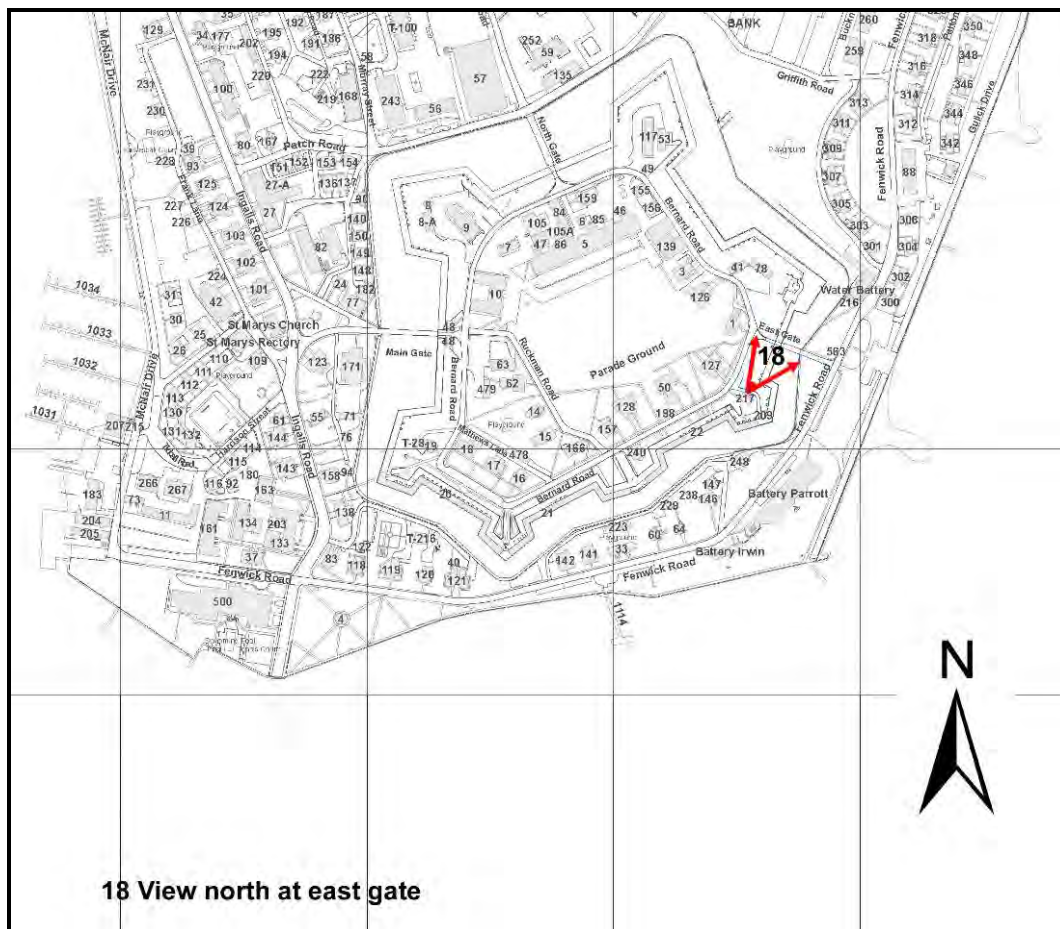
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- WWII-era Military Affiliate Radio System (MARS) station
- Missing water battery

Recommendations

- Preserve views to water

18 View north at east gate



Historic View

View of the water battery looking north from the fort was also a significant view until the water battery was demolished in 1907.

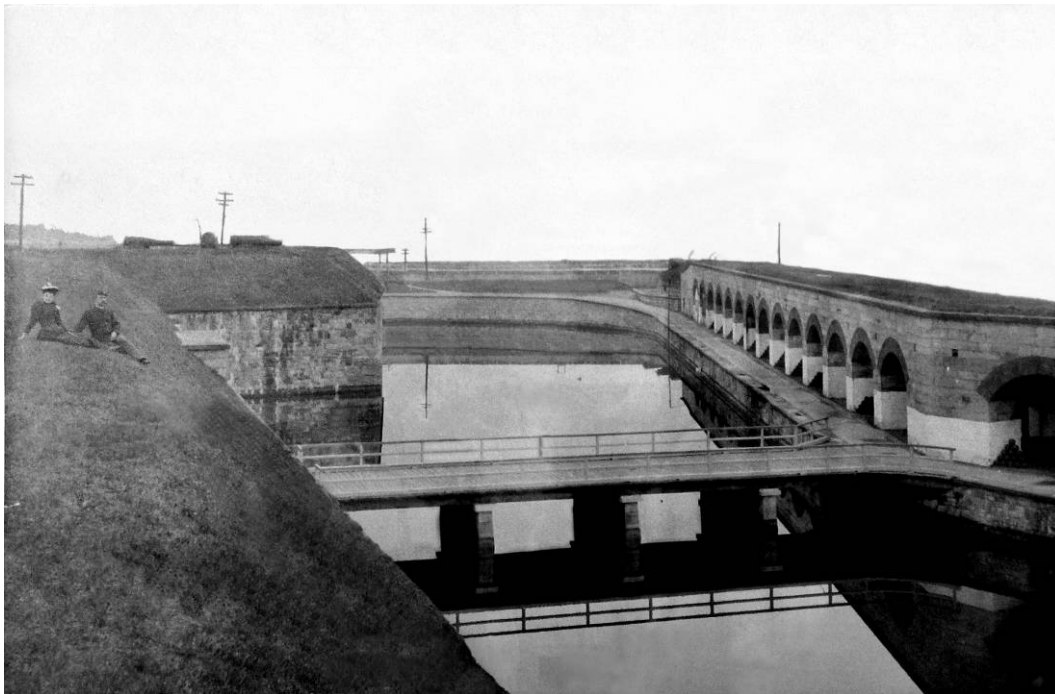


Figure 94. View of east gate and water battery, date unknown (NARA College Park).

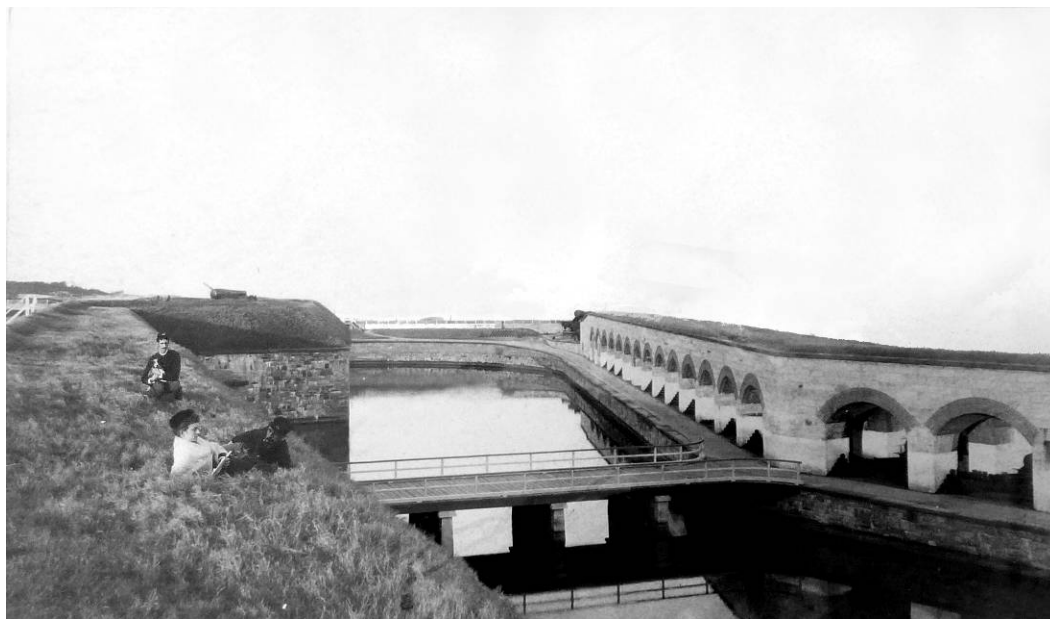


Figure 95. View of east gate and water battery, date unknown (NARA College Park).

Current View

The only remaining section of the water battery is visible in the center of the current view. Wherry Housing was added in the 1950s.



Figure 96. View north of east gate, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: low

Character-Defining Features

- Fort
- East gate
- Moat
- Views out to Chesapeake Bay

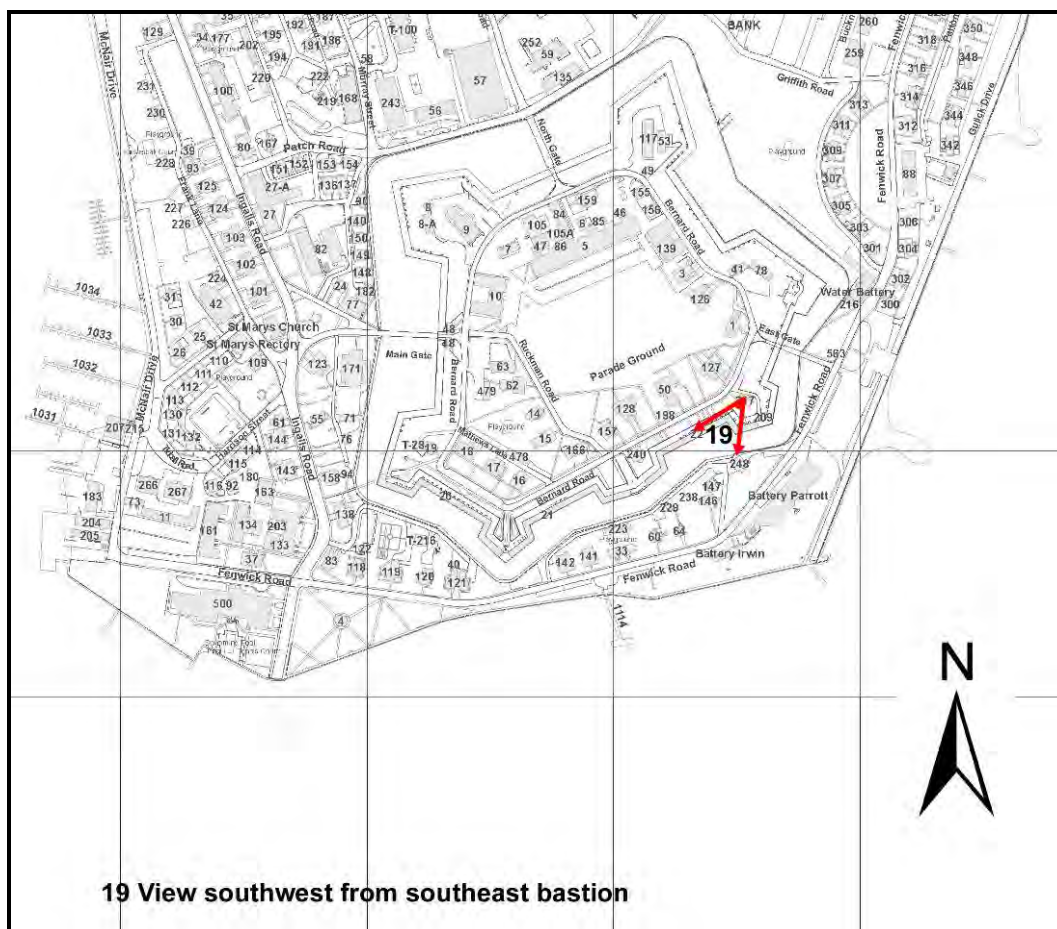
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Wherry housing
- Missing water battery

Recommendations

- Preserve views to north and water

19 View southwest from southeast bastion



Historic View

This view from the southeast bastion of the fort was a popular one, with a view directly toward one or both of the large tourist hotels with the light-house, moat, water battery, and Flagstaff Bastion in view. The first Hotel Chamberlin opened in 1896 and the Hygeia Hotel was demolished in 1902.

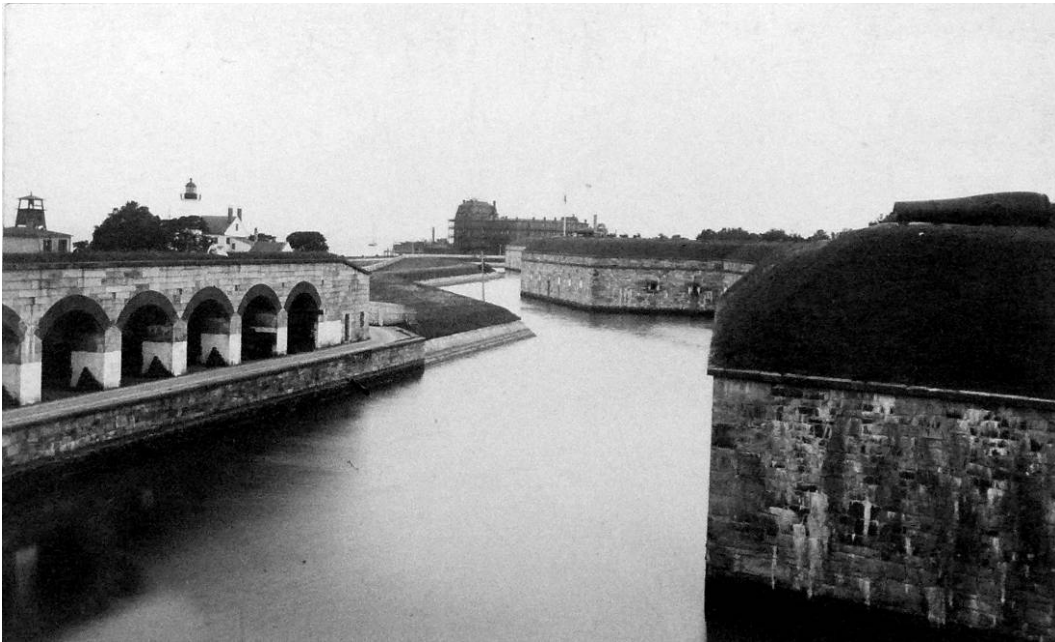


Figure 97. View southwest from southeast bastion, date unknown (NARA College Park).



Figure 98. View southwest from southeast bastion, date unknown (NARA College Park).

Current View

The water battery was demolished in 1907.



Figure 99. View southwest, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **medium**

Character-Defining Features

- Fort and terreplein
- Moat
- Hotel Chamberlin
- Flagstaff Bastion

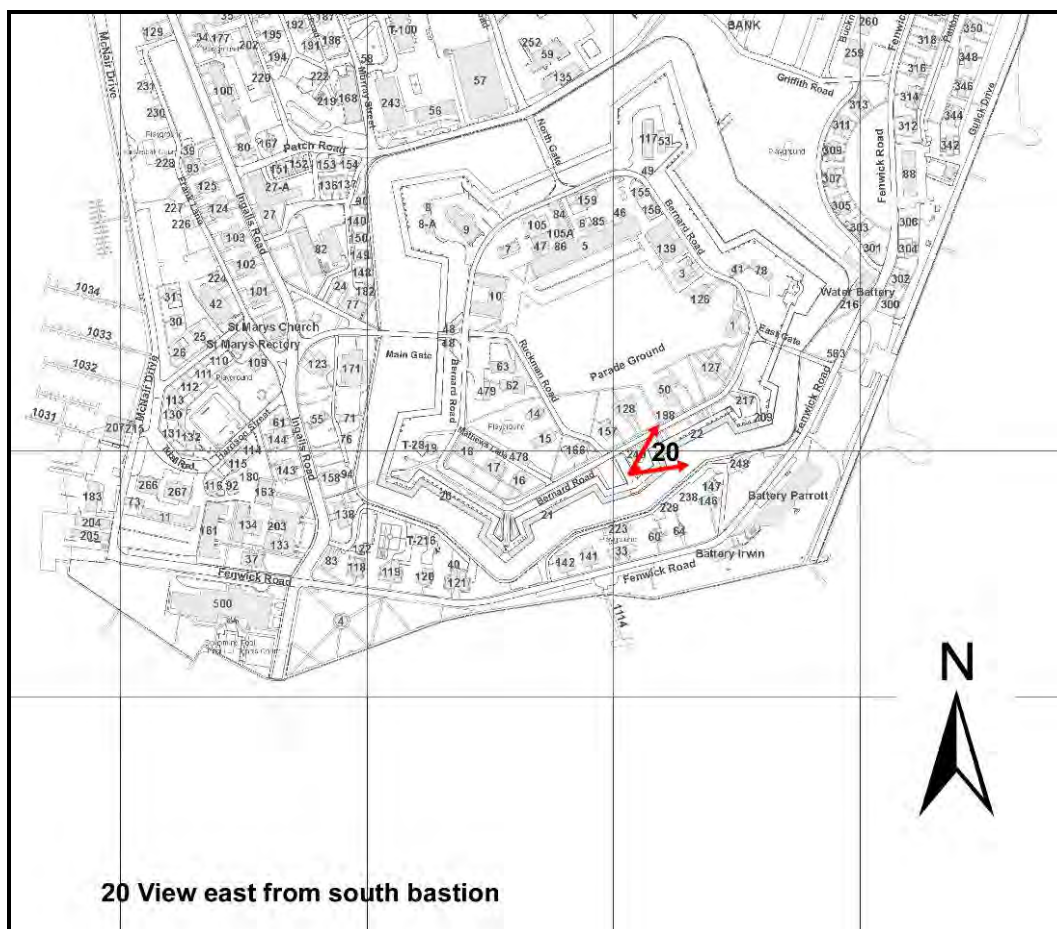
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Missing water battery
- Fence
- Trees block view of lighthouse and Hotel Chamberlin

Recommendations

- Preserve view by selectively replanting trees to open views to hotel and lighthouse.
- Avoid building within view

20 View east from south bastion



Historic View

Water battery was constructed in 1832 to protect the seaward approach to Fort Monroe. It was deemed obsolete by the 1890s and demolished in 1907 to build Battery Parrot.



Figure 100. View east from south bastion, date unknown (NARA College Park).



Figure 101. View east from south bastion, date unknown (NARA College Park).

Current View

In the center of this view today is the MARS station. The MARS station was built in 1943, currently used as storage and recruiting offices.



Figure 102. View east from south bastion, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: low

Character-Defining Features

- Fort
- Moat
- Views out to Chesapeake Bay
- Edge of Battery Parrot (covered with vegetation in this photo)

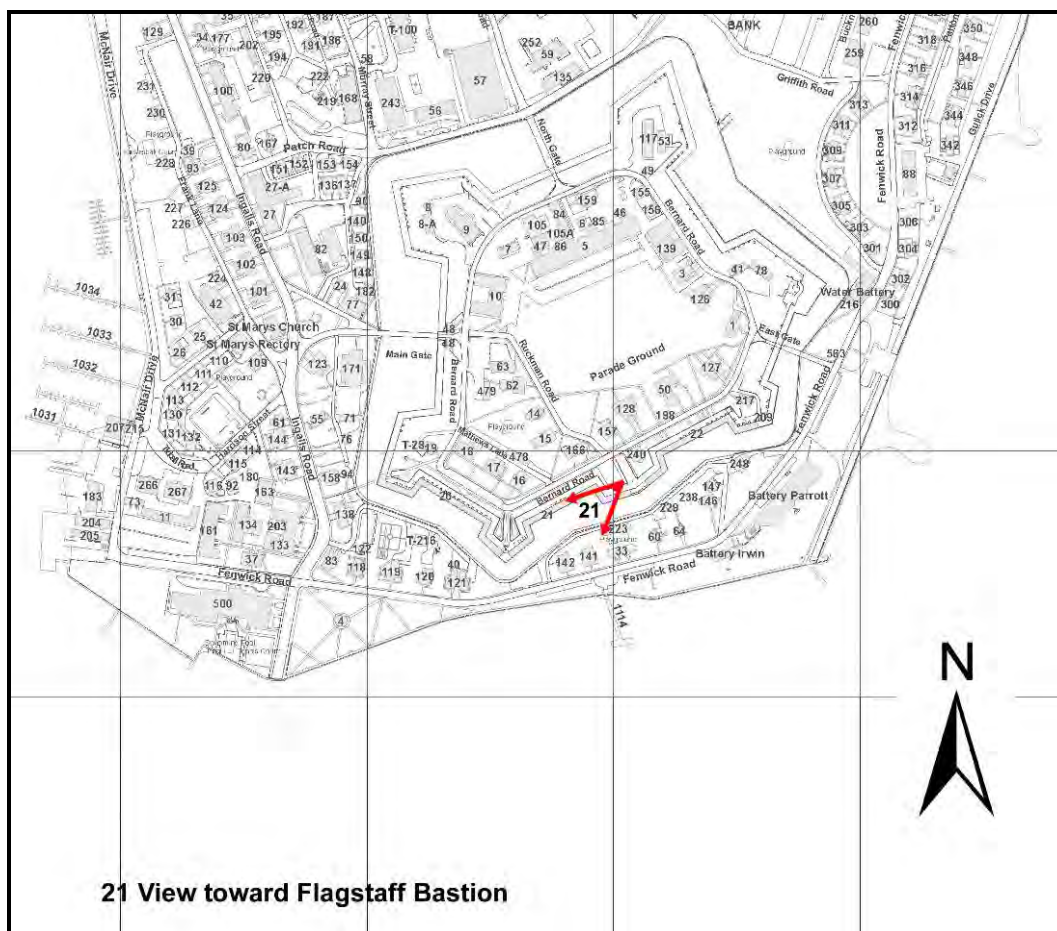
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- WWII-era MARS station
- Missing water battery (which would have reduced water views)

Recommendations

- Preserve views to water
- Consider alternatives to chain-link fence

21 View toward Flagstaff Bastion



Historic View

The flag pole bastion was highly photographed from both inside and outside the stone fort. The Officers' ("Casemate") Club was located below in the bastion and a portion of the casemate to the west from 1871 until 1959 when it was moved to the Officers' Beach Club.



Figure 103. Post card view of Flagstaff Bastion, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 104. View of Flagstaff Bastion, 1978 (NARA College Park).

Current View

The fort, flagstaff, moat, Hotel Chamberlin, officers' quarters and water-front are still visible in this view.



Figure 105. View toward Flagstaff Bastion, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Fort and terreplein
- Moat
- Hotel Chamberlin
- Flagstaff Bastion
- Waterfront

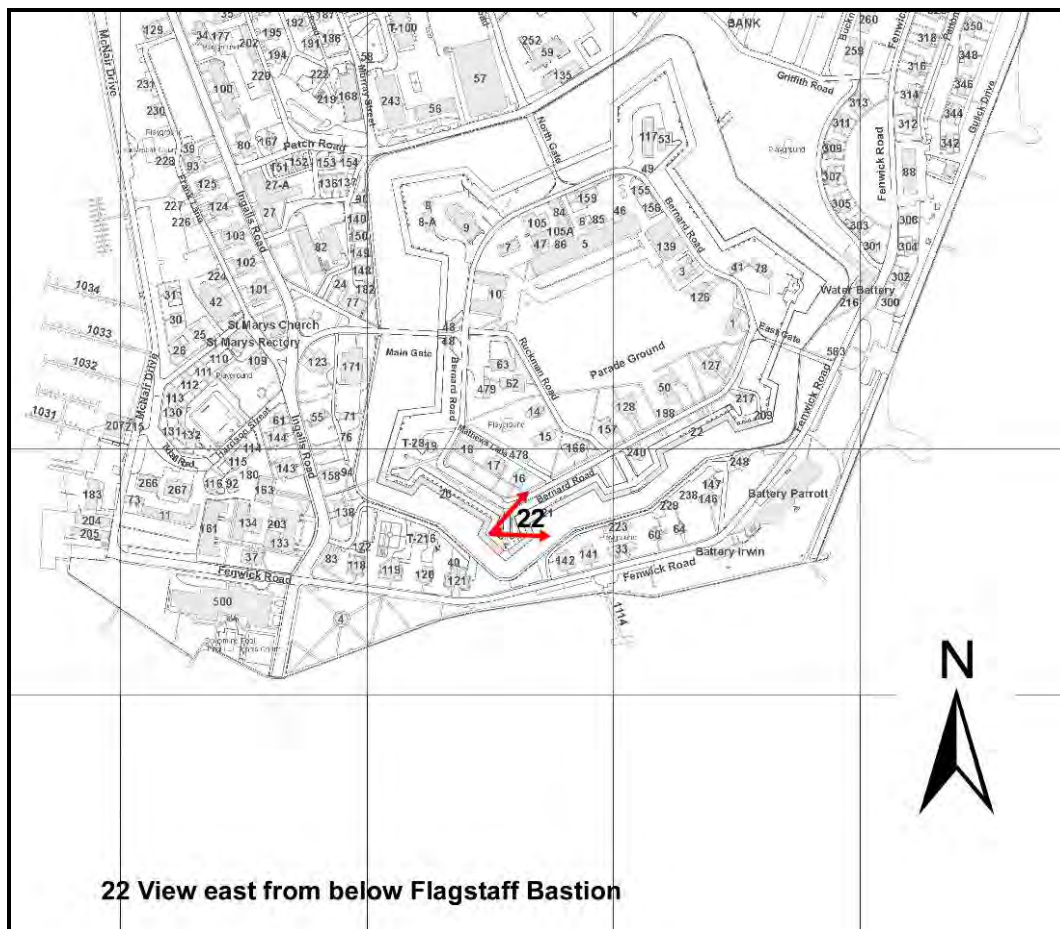
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Chain-link fence
- Air conditioning units on roof of Casemate

Recommendations

- Consider alternatives to chain-link fence.
- Consider alternatives to air conditioning units within view

22 View east from below Flagstaff Bastion



Historic View

The flagstaff, fort and moat dominate this view with a glimpse of the light-house and quarters.

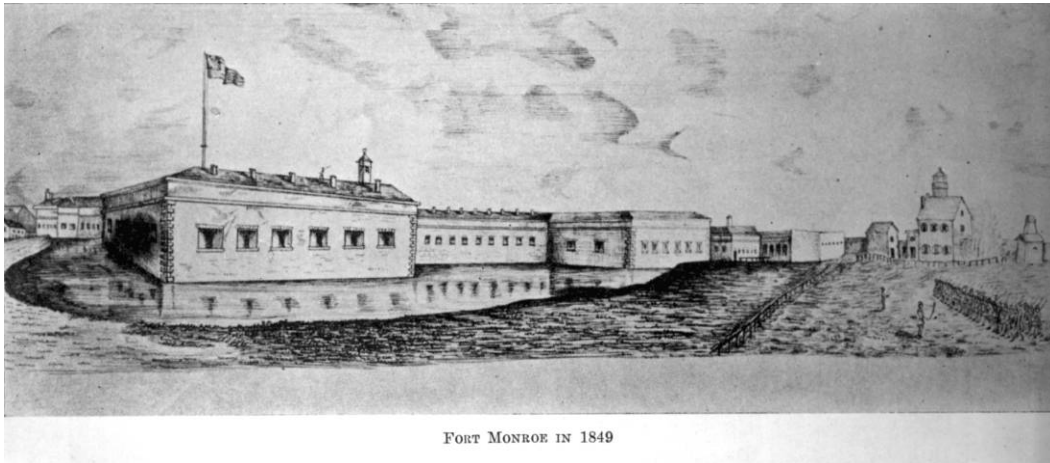


Figure 106. View east of Flagstaff Bastion, circa 1849 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

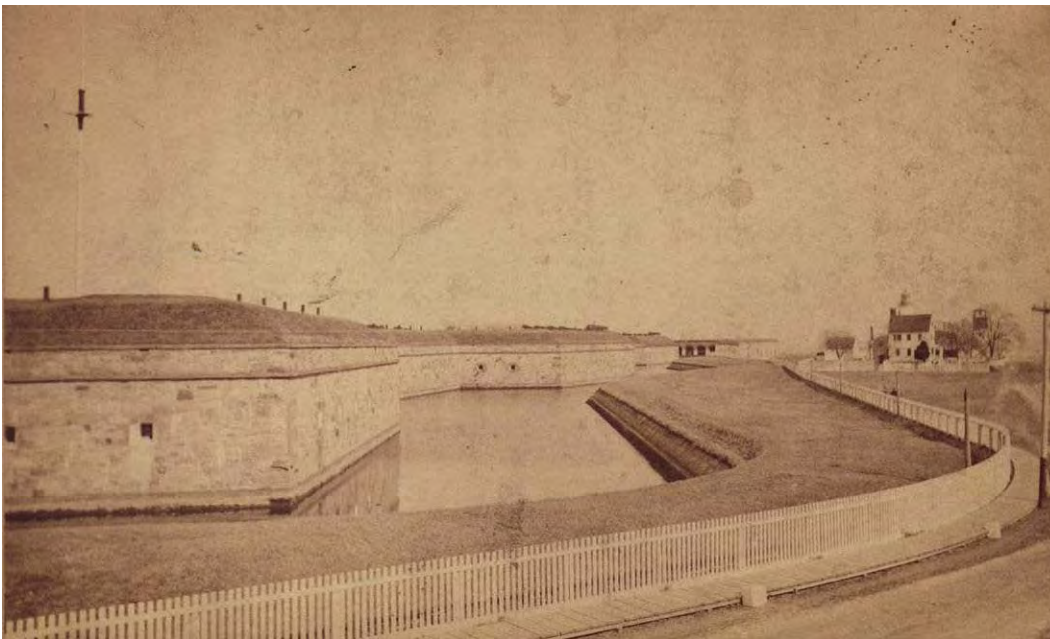


Figure 107. A William Baulch photograph of Flagstaff Bastion, circa 1880s (Casemate Museum).

Current View

The flagstaff, fort and moat are still highly visible in this view.



Figure 108. View east from Flagstaff Bastion, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **medium**

Character-Defining Features

- Fort
- Moat
- Officers' Quarters (141, 142)
- Lighthouse (in winter)
- Flagstaff Bastion

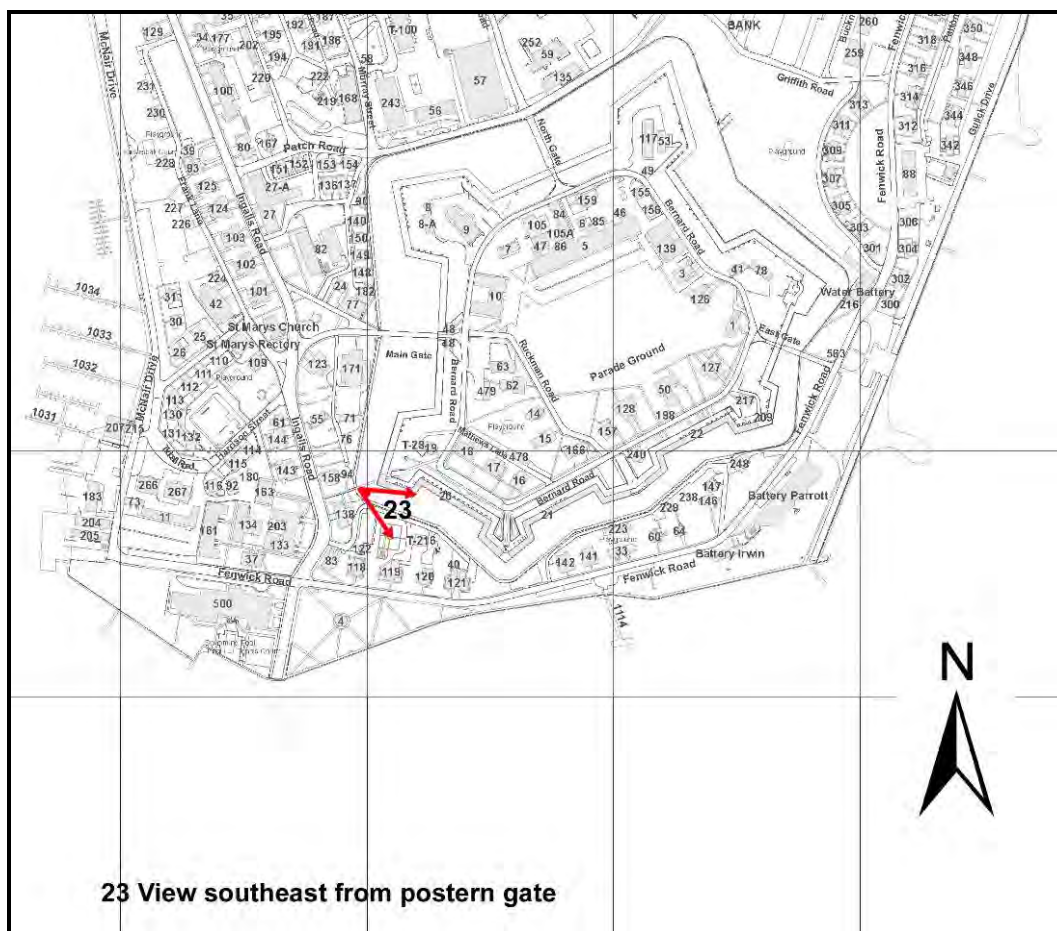
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Chain-link fence
- Parking lot

Recommendations

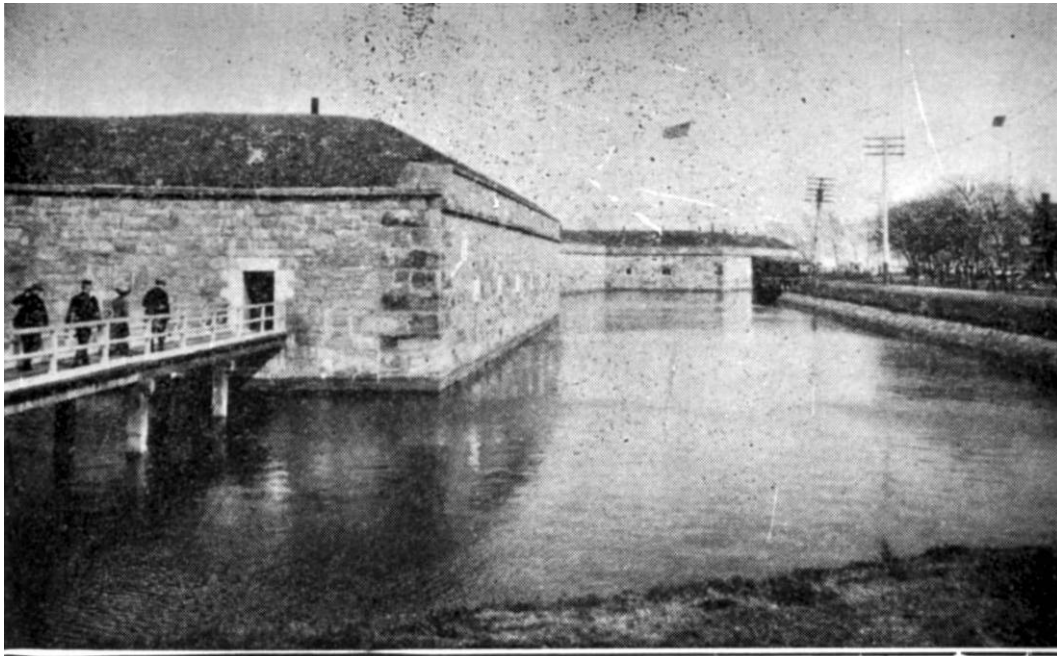
- Consider alternatives to chain-link fence.

23 View southwest from postern gate



Historic View

This historic view from the postern gate looked toward the flagstaff and officers' club. The Officers' ("Casemate") Club was located below the flagstaff bastion from 1871 until 1959.



POSTERN GATE AND SOUTH FACE OF FORT

Figure 109. Postern gate and south face of fort, c.1910-1920 (Library of Congress).



Figure 110. Postern gate and south face of fort, date unknown (NARA College Park).

Current View

This view of the postern gate, fort, moat, and flagstaff retains its historic integrity.



Figure 111. Looking from the postern gate, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: high

Character-Defining Features

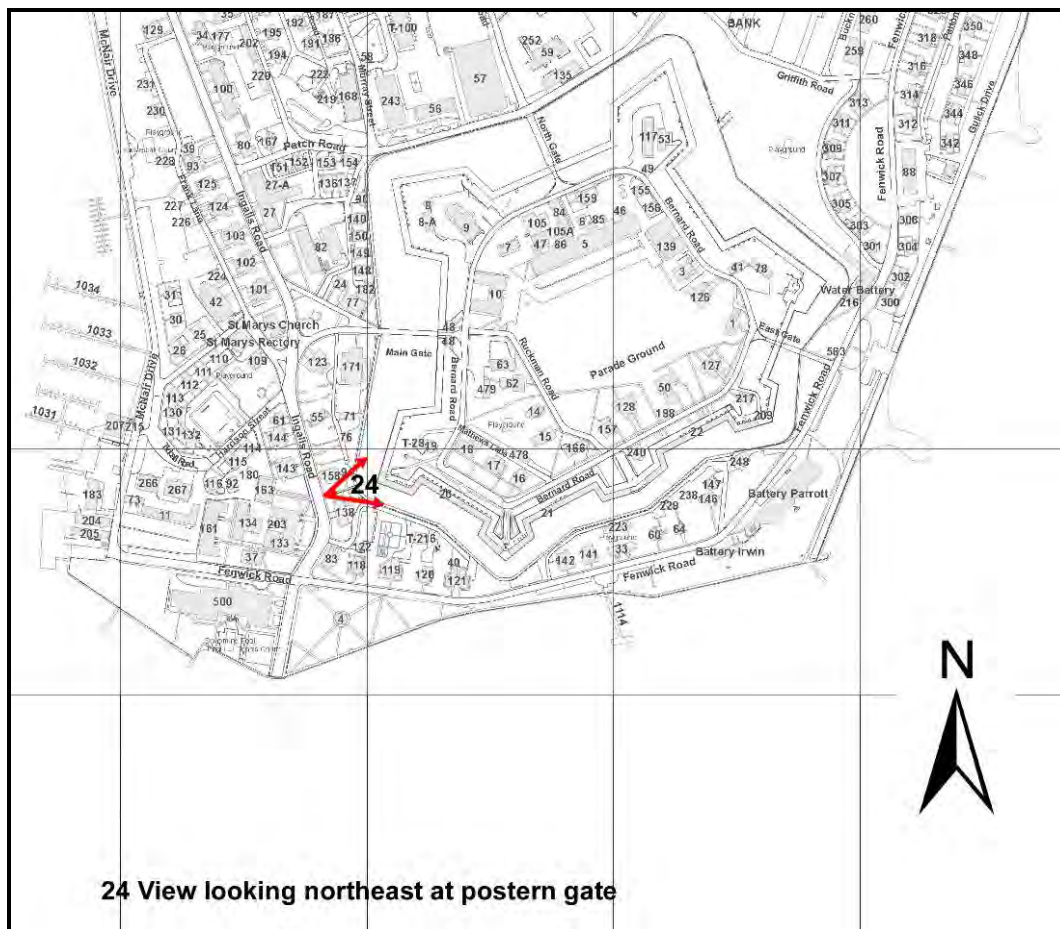
- Postern bridge
- Fort
- Moat
- Flagstaff Bastion

Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Chain-link fence along moat

Recommendations

- Consider alternatives to chain-link fence.

24 View looking northeast at postern gate*Historic View*

This view of the postern gate also includes the main gate and water tower.



Figure 112. Looking at the postern gate, 1918 (NARA College Park).

Current View

The postern gate and view to main gate remains the same with the exception of the missing tower.



Figure 113. Looking at the postern gate, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: high

Character-Defining Features

- Postern bridge
- Fort
- Moat
- Main Gate

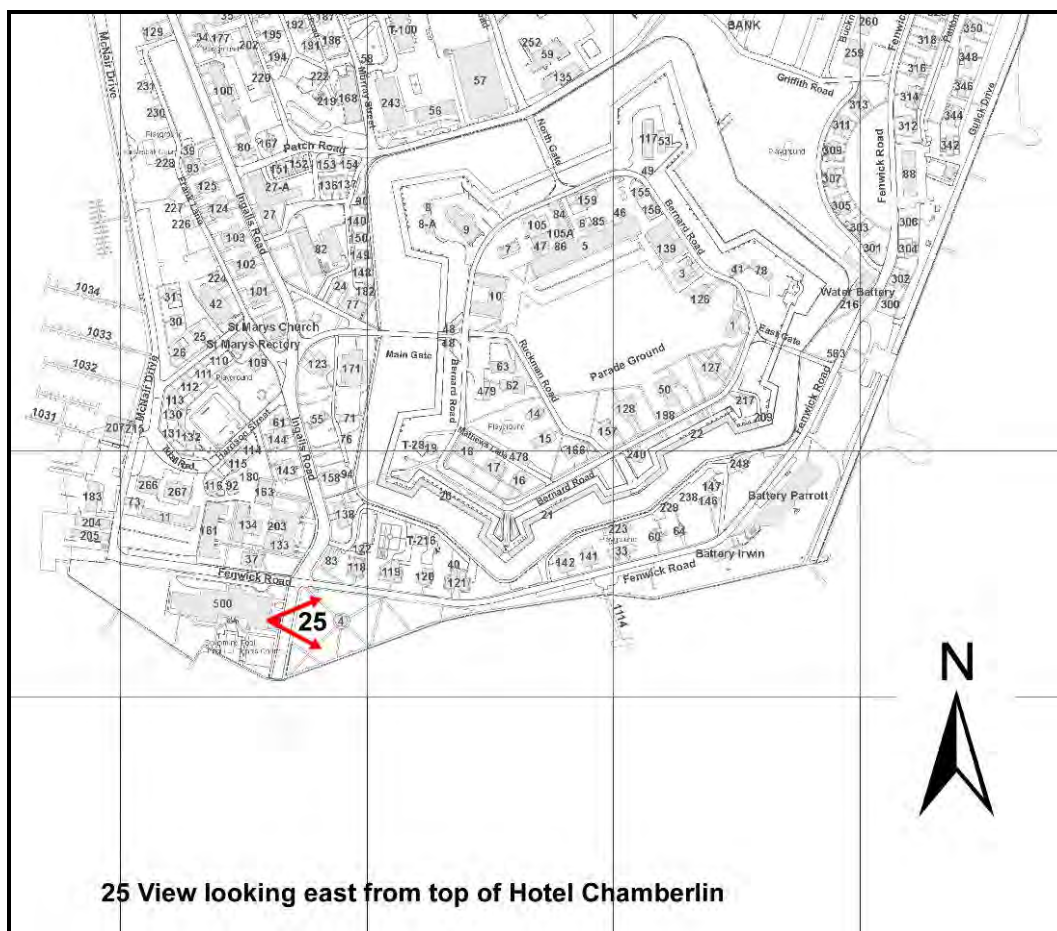
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Chain-link fence along moat

Recommendations

- Consider alternatives to chain-link fence.

25 View looking east from top of Hotel Chamberlin



Historic View

This view from the top of the Hotel Chamberlin toward the park, water-front, officers' quarters, and fort was highly photographed.



Figure 114. View from roof of Hotel Chamberlin, 1904 (NARA College Park).



Figure 115. Fort Monroe, circa 1905 (Library of Congress)



Figure 116. Fort Monroe circa 1905 (Library of Congress).



Figure 117. Fort Monroe circa 1905 (Library of Congress).



Figure 118. View along waterfront, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 119. Commissioned Officers' Quarters and waterfront, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 120. Postcard of waterfront and Fenwick Road, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 121. Waterfront from Hotel Chamberlin, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

Current View

Today this view from the top of the Hotel Chamberlin remains almost unchanged.



Figure 122. Fort Monroe Waterfront, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: high

Character-Defining Features

- Continental Park
- Fort
- Waterfront and seawall
- Bandstand
- Post Office and Officers' Quarters along Fenwick Road
- Engineers Wharf
- Flagstaff Bastion

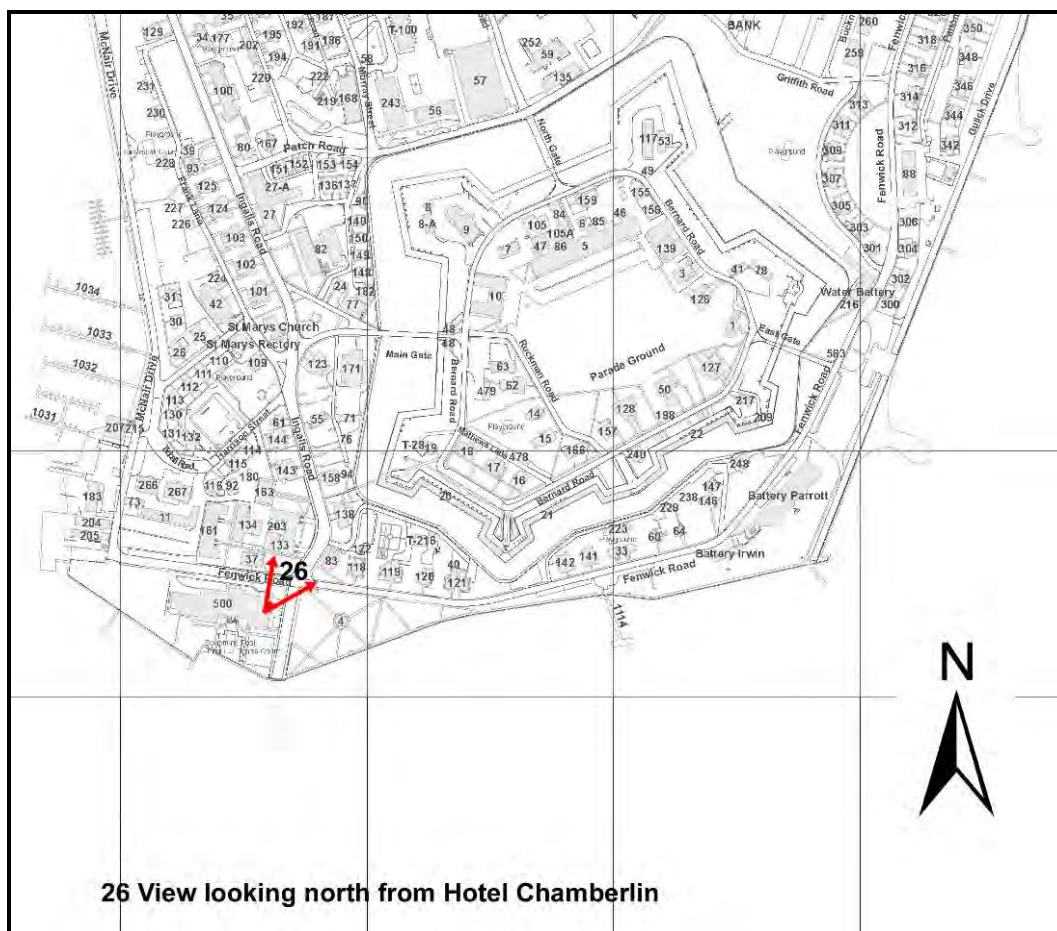
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Signage, bus stop, and parking

Recommendations

- Keep construction within waterfront to a minimum.
- Preserve views to water, fort, and Flagstaff Bastion

26 View looking north from Chamberlin



Historic View

The view north from the top of the Hotel Chamberlin up Ingalls Road changed dramatically with the construction of the Coast Artillery School in 1906-1915.

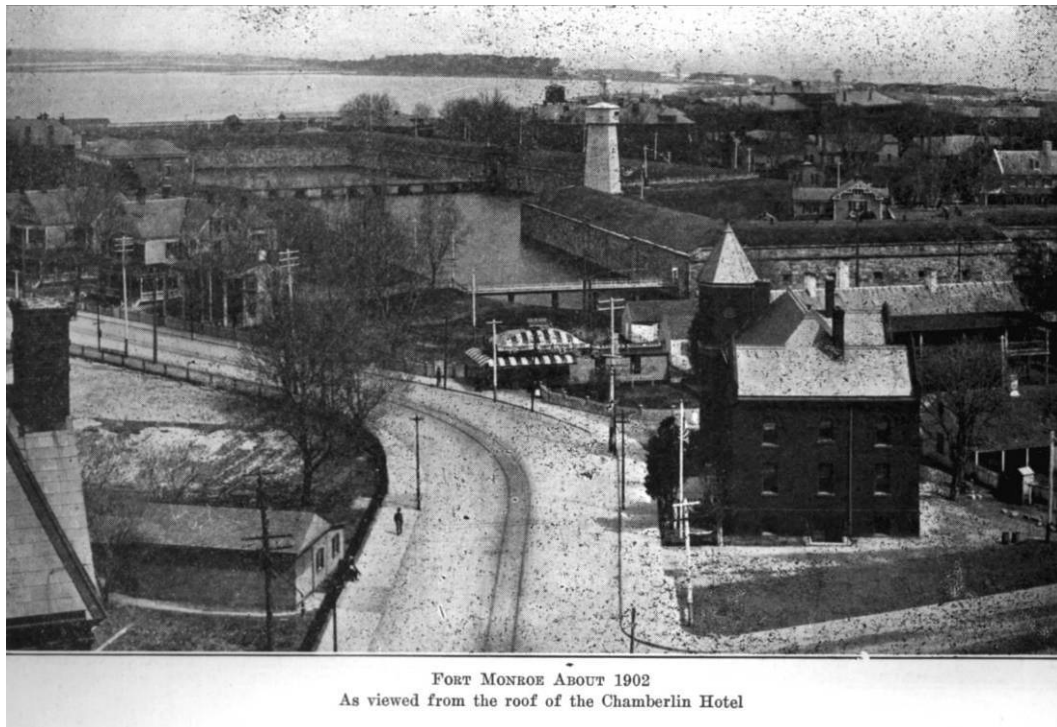


Figure 123. View north from the roof of the Chamberlin Hotel, 1902 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).



Figure 124. Fort Monroe postcard, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

Current View

The Coast Artillery School buildings still dominate this view, although the moat, fort and buildings inside the fort are still visible.



Figure 125. Looking up Ingalls Road from the Hotel Chamberlin, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: high

Character-Defining Features

- Fort
- Moat
- Mill Creek
- Coast Artillery School Buildings
- Post Office
- Officers' Quarters along

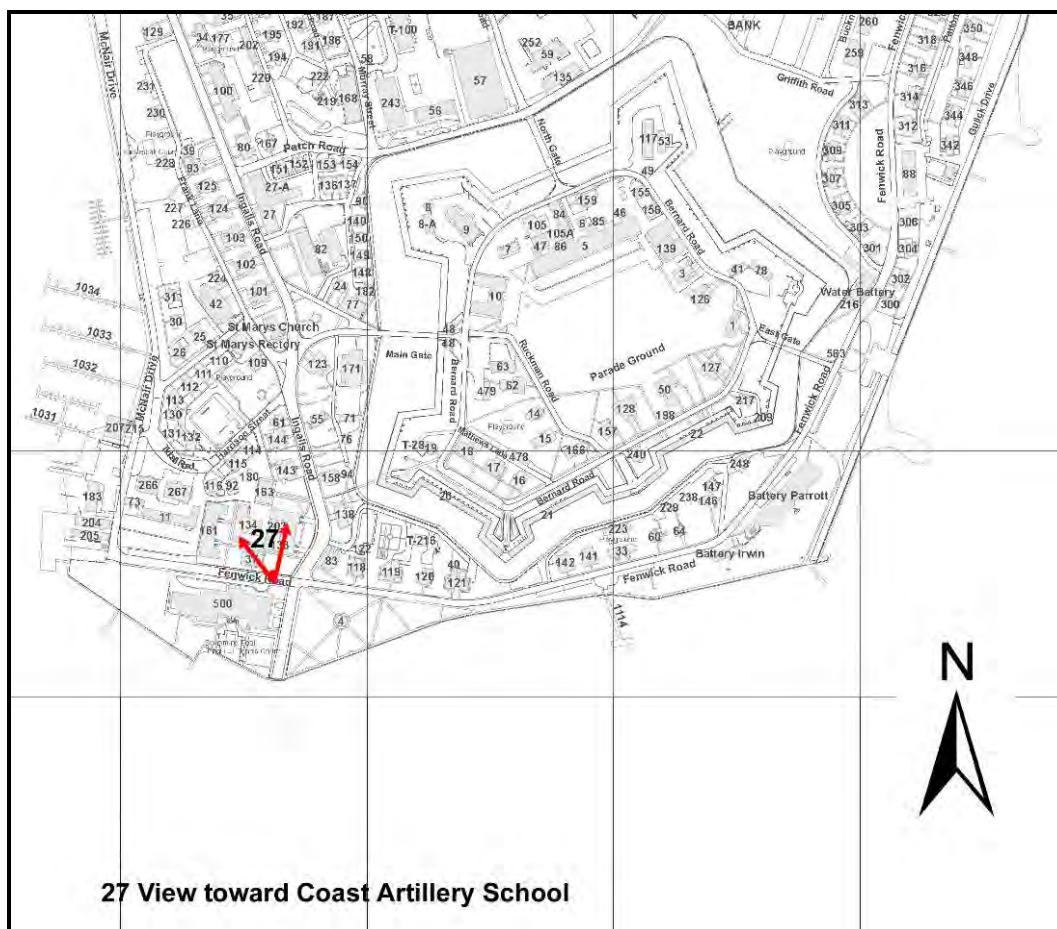
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Signage and parking along street

Recommendations

- Any construction should be barely visible (infill should be in same size and mass, materials and style).

27 View toward Coast Artillery School



Historic View

The Coast Artillery School, constructed from 1906 to 1915, signified a change in mission for Fort Monroe and as a result was highly photographed. This view was dominated by Murray Hall (Building 133) which was designed by Francis B. Wheaton and named for General Arthur Murray.



Figure 126. New artillery school circa 1910-1920 (Library of Congress).



Figure 127. Artillery School and Ingalls Road, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 128. Post card of Coast Artillery School, date unknown (NARA College Park).

Current View

The view to the former Coast Artillery School buildings from Continental Park is still dominated by the impressive architecture of these buildings.



Figure 129. Former Coast Artillery School buildings, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **medium**

Character-Defining Features

- Artillery School Buildings
- Circulation patterns
- Street trees

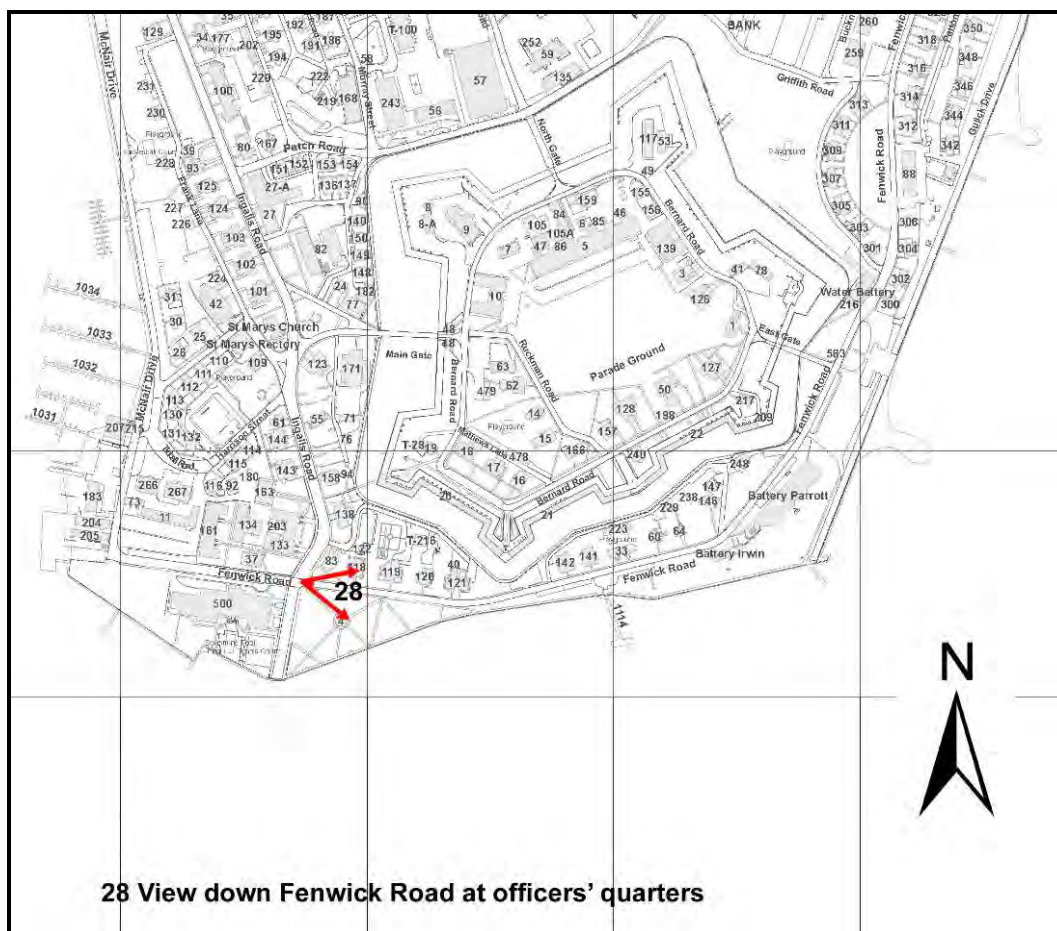
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Signage and parking along street

Recommendations

- Keep signage to a minimum.
- Use consistent way-finding materials, small scale features (bus stops, fencing, etc) and vegetation throughout historic district.

28 View down Fenwick Road at officers' quarters



Historic View

The officers' quarters along Fenwick Road were built from 1906 to 1913 at the same time as the Coast Artillery School buildings. Also highly photographed, this view includes the waterfront and Continental Park.

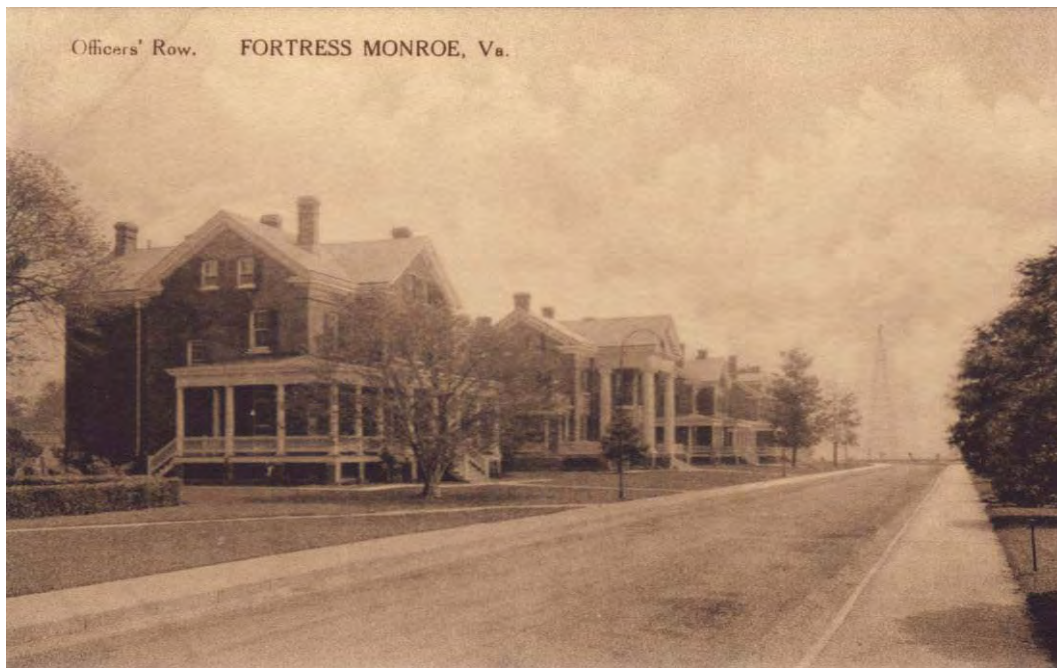


Figure 130. Officers' Row on Fenwick Road, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 131. Officers' Row on Fenwick Road, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

Current View

This view of officers' quarters along Fenwick retains its integrity today.



Figure 132. Officers' Row on Fenwick Road, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **high**

Character-Defining Features

- Officers' Quarters (Quarters 118, 199, 120, and 121)
- Continental Park
- Street trees and vegetation
- Sidewalk

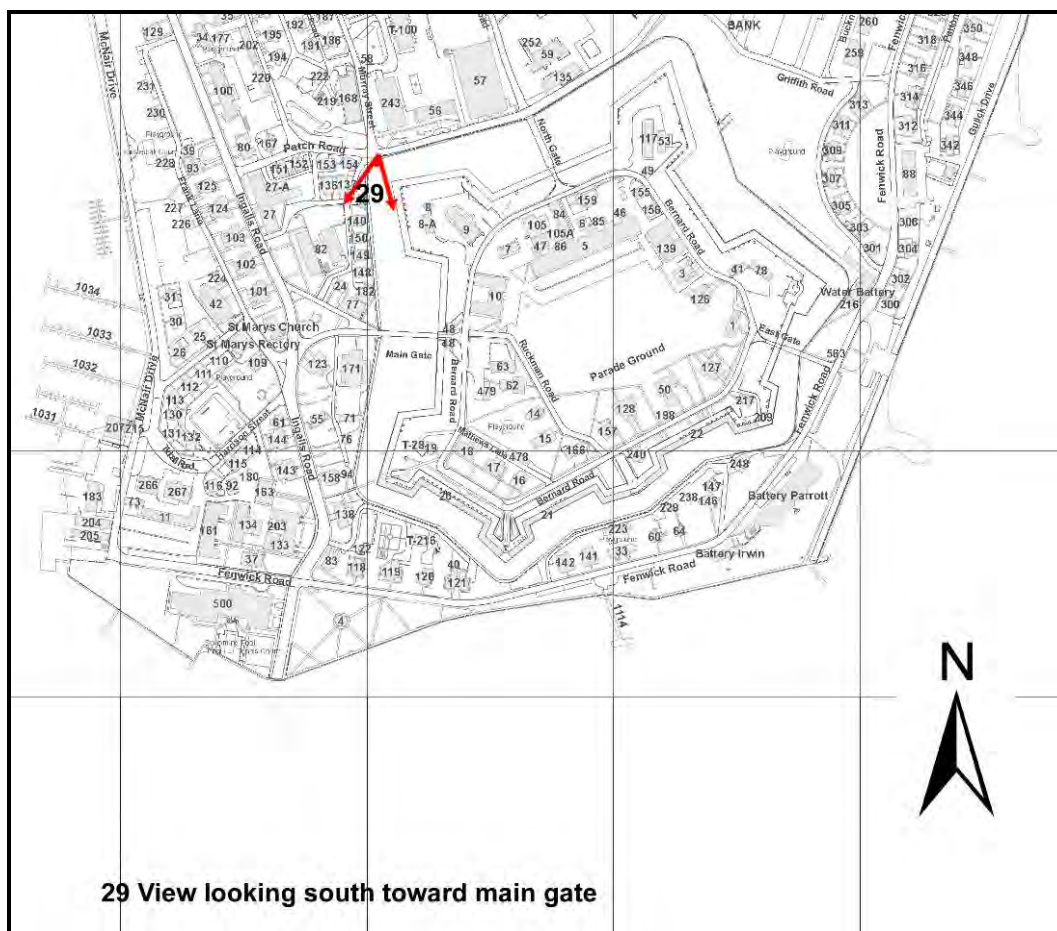
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- None

Recommendations

- None
- Use consistent way-finding materials, small scale features (bus stops, fencing, etc) and vegetation throughout historic district.

29 View looking south at Main Gate



Historic View

This view of the main gate from Patch Road is dominated by the fort, moat and main gate bridge. Quarters (Quarters 90, 140, 150, 149, 148) were built along the west side of the moat from 1900-1911. Also visible was the water tower.

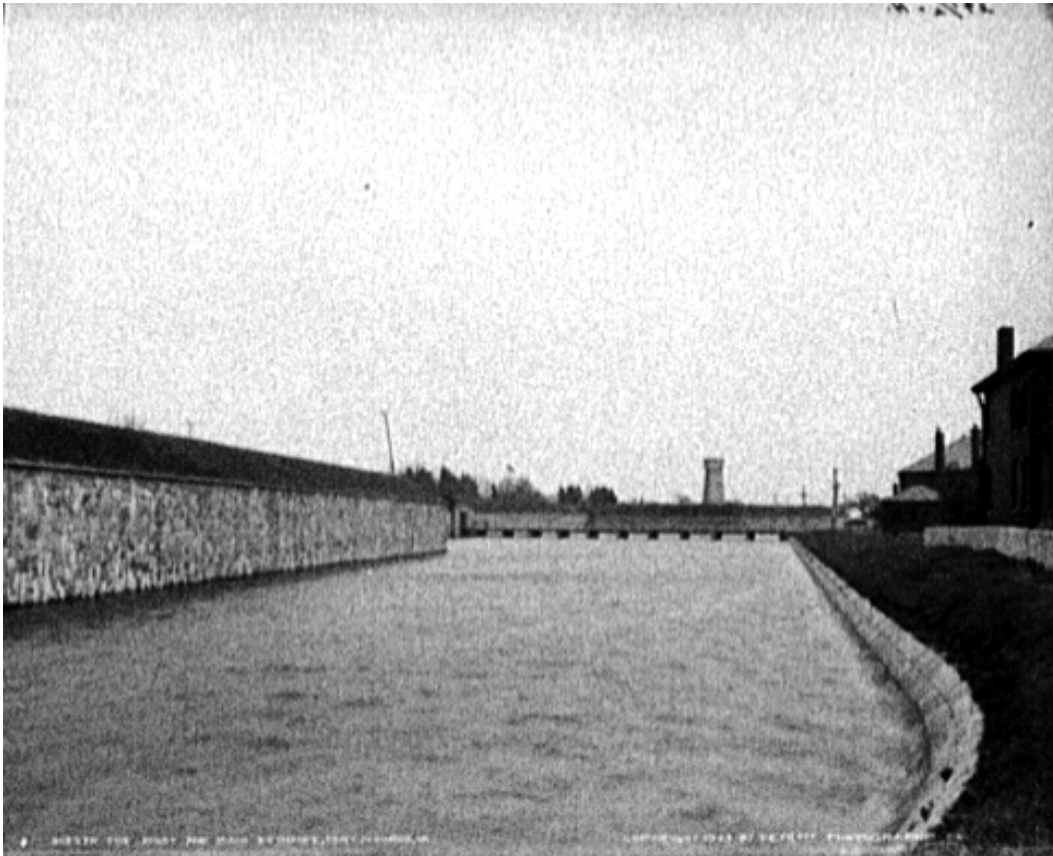


Figure 133. The moat and main entrance, 1903 (Library of Congress).

Current View

The moat and fort remain unchanged as do the quarters and buildings to the west of the moat. Water tower is no longer extant.



Figure 134. The moat and main entrance, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: high

Character-Defining Features

- Quarters along moat (Quarters 90, 140, 150, 149, 148)
- Building 182
- Fort
- Main Gate Bridge
- Moat

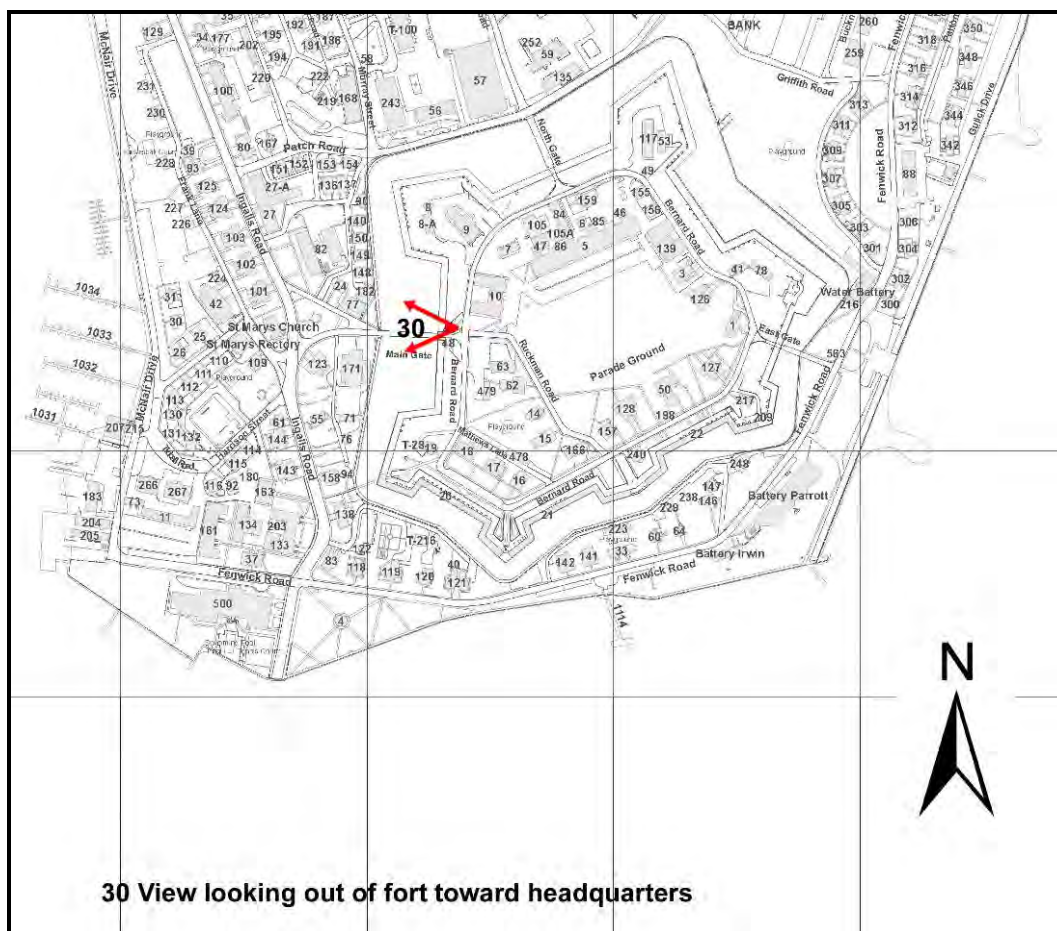
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Chain-link fence

Recommendations

- Use consistent way-finding materials, small scale features (bus stops, fencing, etc) and vegetation throughout historic district.

30 View looking out of fort toward headquarters



Historic View

The first St. Mary's of the Sea Church was built in 1860 outside of the main gate adjacent to the first Hygeia Hotel. The Headquarters building (Building 77) was built in 1894 and the Y.M.C.A. and the new stone church were built in 1903.



Figure 135. Looking west from Main Gate, 1920 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).



Figure 136. Looking west from Main Gate, 1920 (Casemate Museum).



Figure 137. Looking west from Main Gate, 1920 (Casemate Museum).



Figure 138. Looking west from Main Gate, 1920 (Casemate Museum).

Current View

The current view from the Main Gate of the fort toward the Headquarters, YMCA, Catholic Chapel and Cannon Park retains most of its integrity.



Figure 139. Looking west from atop Main Gate, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **high**

Character-Defining Features

- Bridge
- Moat
- Post Fitness Center (Former YMCA)
- Post Headquarters
- Catholic Chapel
- Cannon Park

Elements that detract from the integrity include:

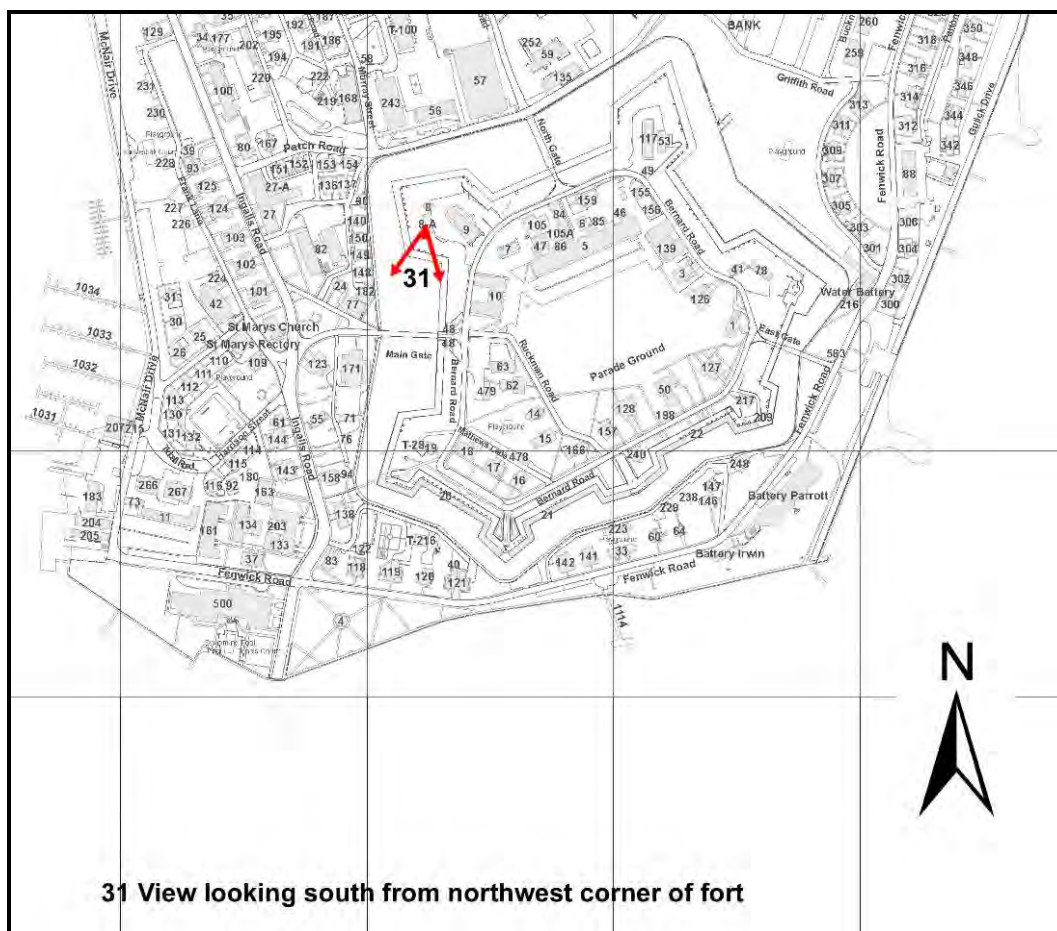
- Parking along street
- Chain-link fence

Recommendations

- Keep signage and parking near Main Gate to a minimum.

- Use consistent way-finding materials, small scale features (bus stops, fencing, etc) and vegetation throughout historic district.

31 View looking south from northwest corner of moat



Historic View

This view of the main gate from the northwest bastion is dominated by the fort, moat and main gate bridge. The Y.M.C.A. was built to the west in 1903 and visible in the background were the Hygeia and Hotel Chamberlin.

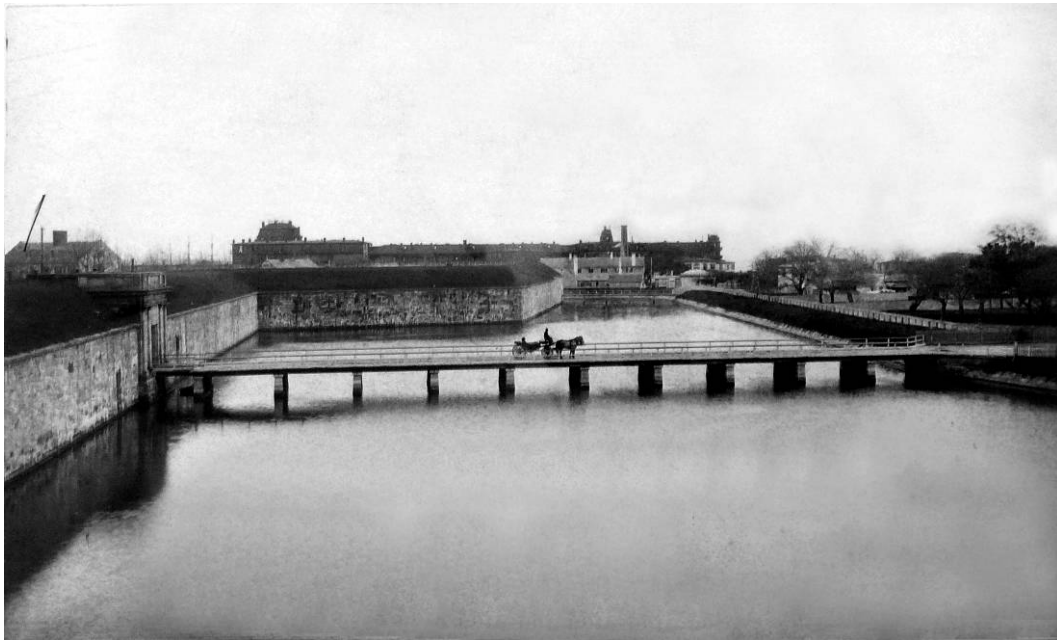


Figure 140. View south toward main gate, date unknown (NARA College Park).

Current View

This view of the fort, moat and main gate remains unchanged today.



Figure 141. View south towards Main Gate, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Fort
- Moat
- Main Gate
- Post Fitness Center (Former YMCA)
- Hotel Chamberlin

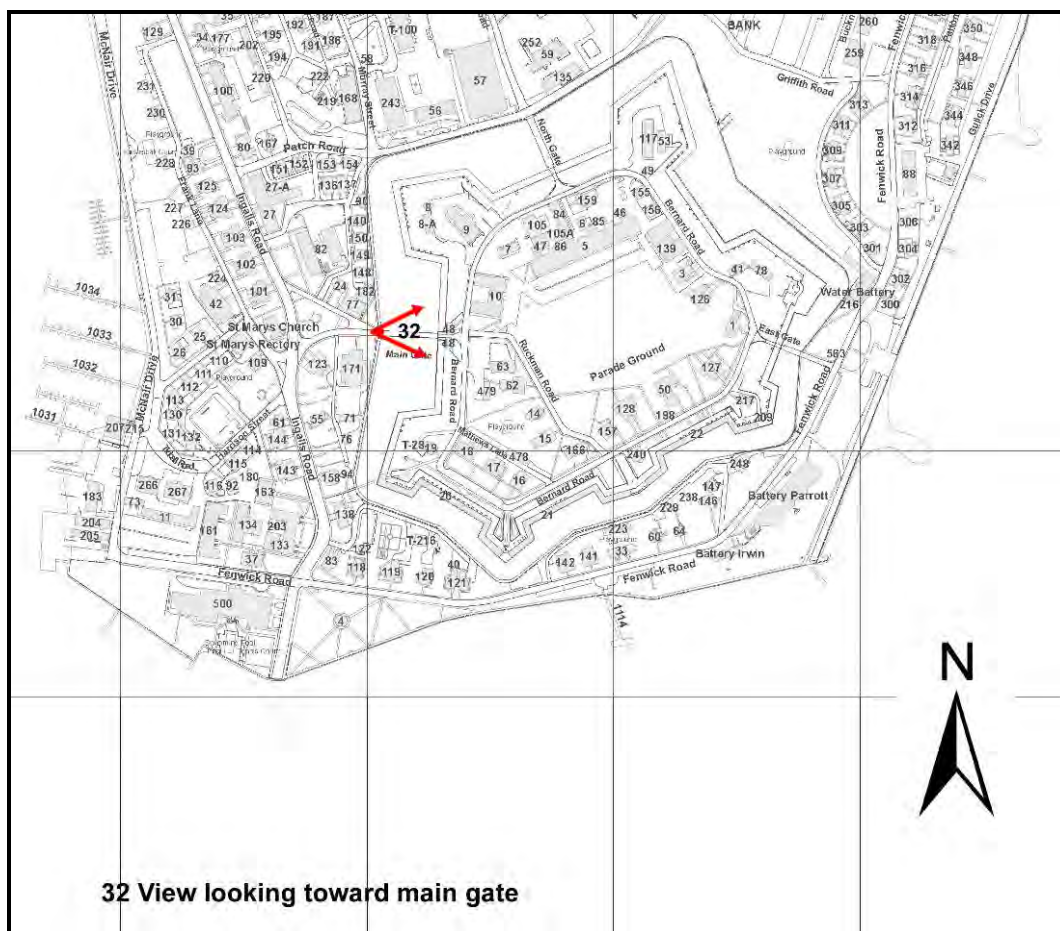
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- None

Recommendations

- None

32 View looking toward main gate



Historic View

This close-up view of the main gate and entrance to the fort has been highly photographed over the years.



Figure 142. View of Main gate, date unknown (NARA College Park).



Figure 143. Post card of Main gate, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

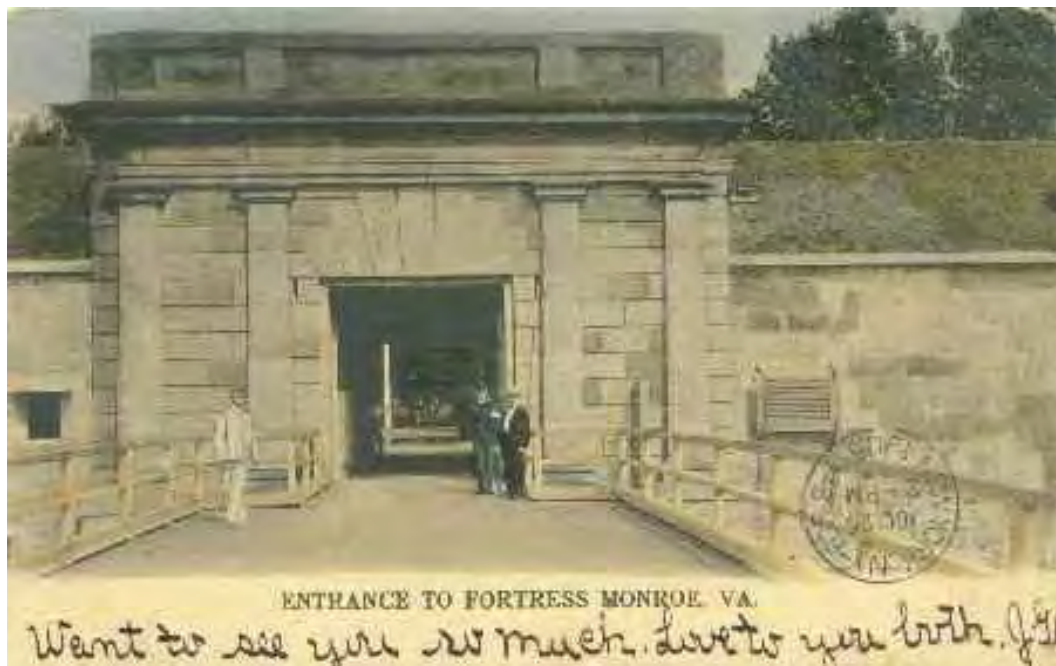


Figure 144. Post card of Main gate, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 145. View of Main gate, date unknown (NARA College Park).

Current View

A passageway for walkers has been added on the left as well stop lights and signage. Bridge material has been changed over the years to accommodate vehicle traffic.



Figure 146. View of Main gate, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: high

Character-Defining Features

- Quarters along moat (Quarters 90, 140, 150, 149, 148)
- Building 182
- Fort
- Main Gate Bridge
- Moat

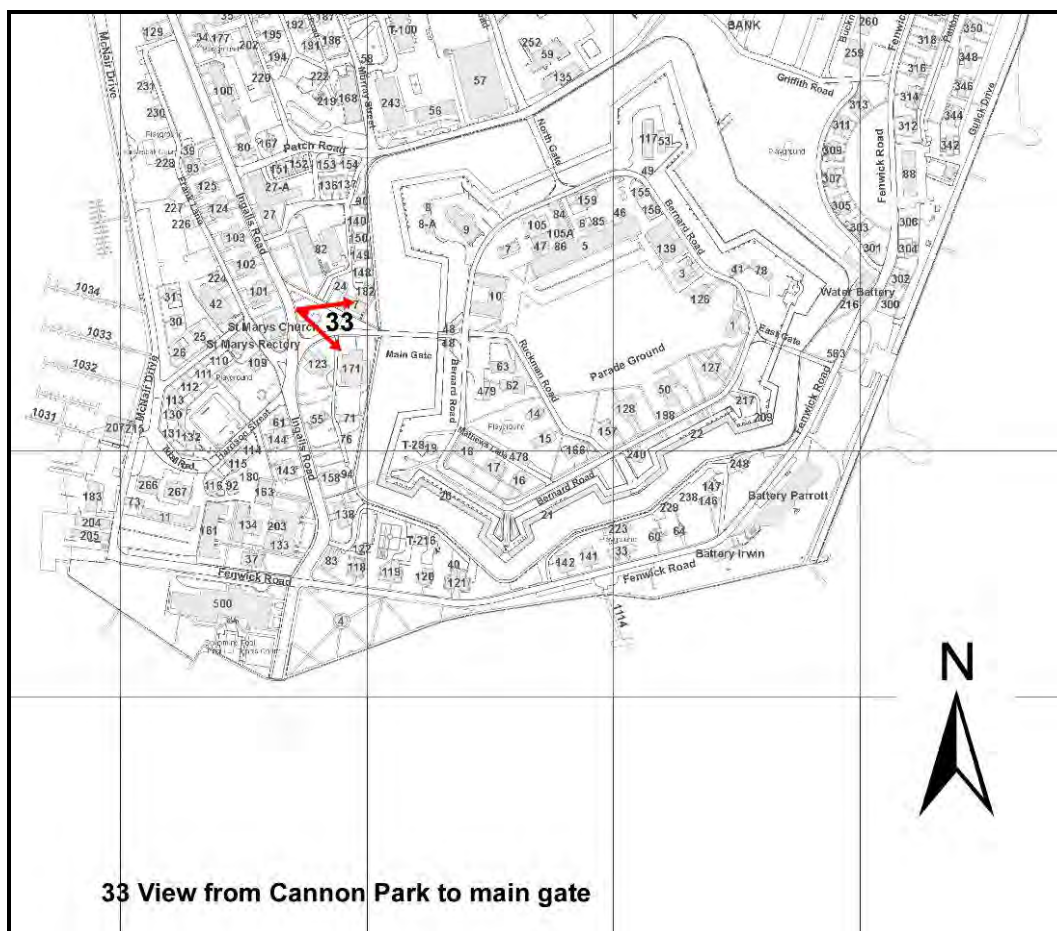
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Traffic lights
- Sidewalk
- Lighting

Recommendations

- Move traffic control to end of bridge instead of at the Main Gate
- Use consistent way-finding materials, small scale features (bus stops, fencing, lighting, etc) and vegetation throughout historic district.
- Keep signage to a minimum

33 View from Cannon Park to Main Gate



Historic View

The visual connection between Cannon Park, the Catholic Chapel, YMCA and Headquarters and the Main Gate has been a significant part of Fort Monroe since the 1890s.

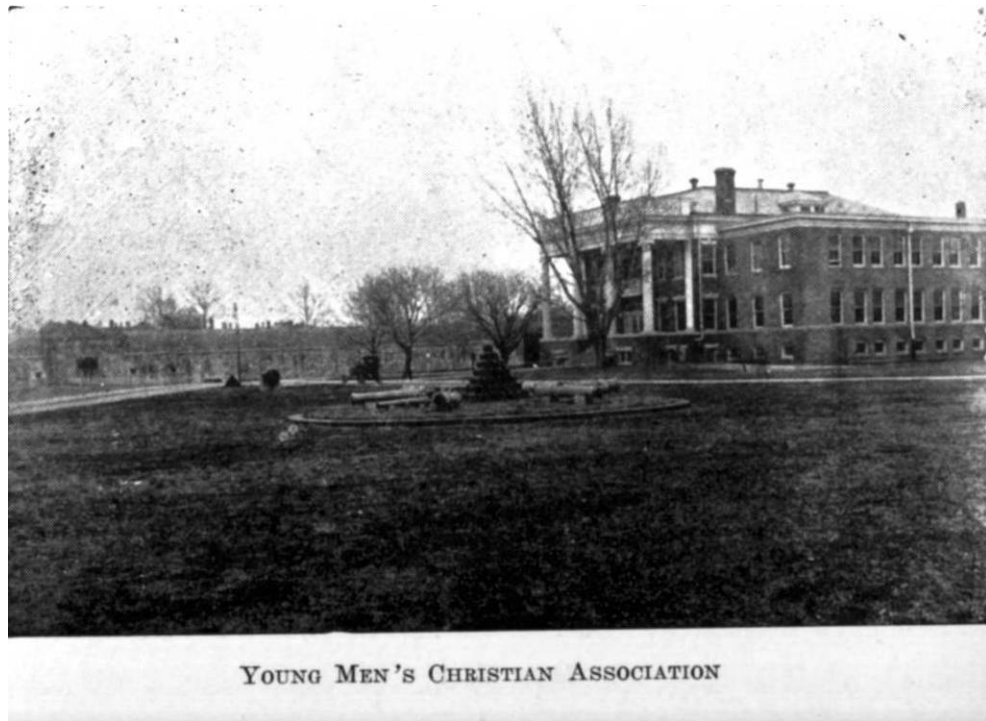


Figure 147. Post Y.M.C.A. and Cannon Park, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

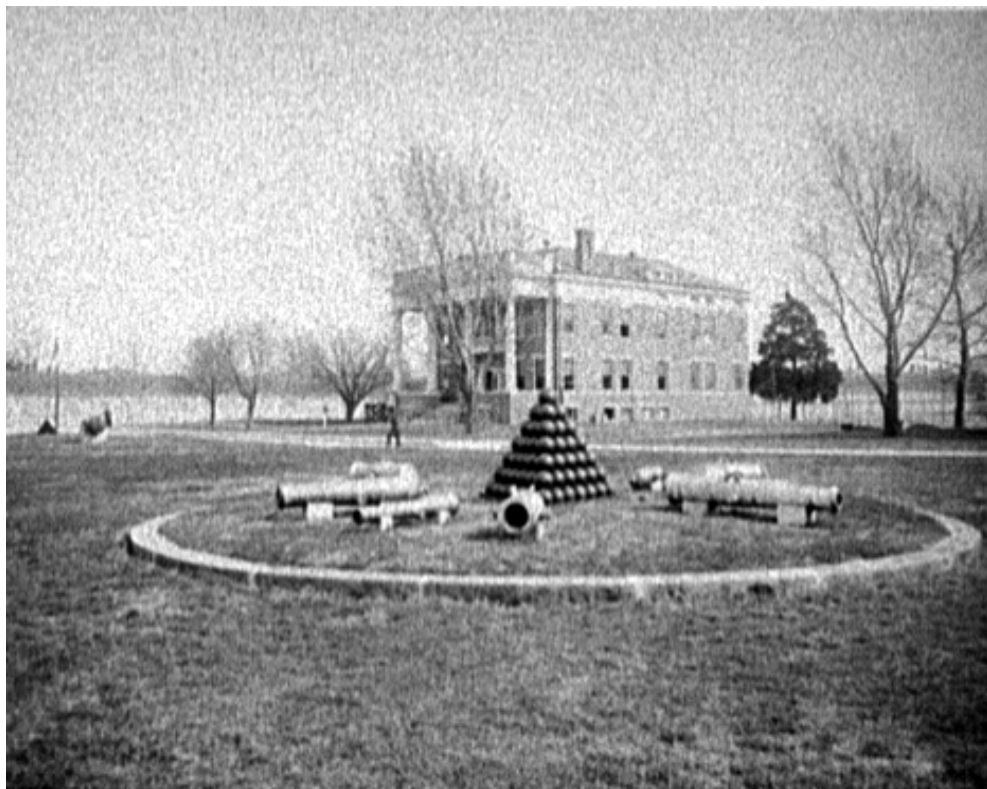


Figure 148. Post Y.M.C.A. and Cannon Park, circa 1910-1920 (Library of Congress).



Figure 149. Cannon Park, 1908 (Library of Congress).



Figure 150. Post card of Headquarters Building and Main Gate, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

Current View

Vegetation in the park and parking along the road has obscured the main gate partially over the years.



Figure 151. YMCA and Main Gate from Cannon Park, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Main Gate, bridge and moat
- Gun pointed at main gate
- Post Fitness Center (Former YMCA)
- Monument circle made of limestone gun mounts
- Cannon Park

Elements that detract from the integrity include:

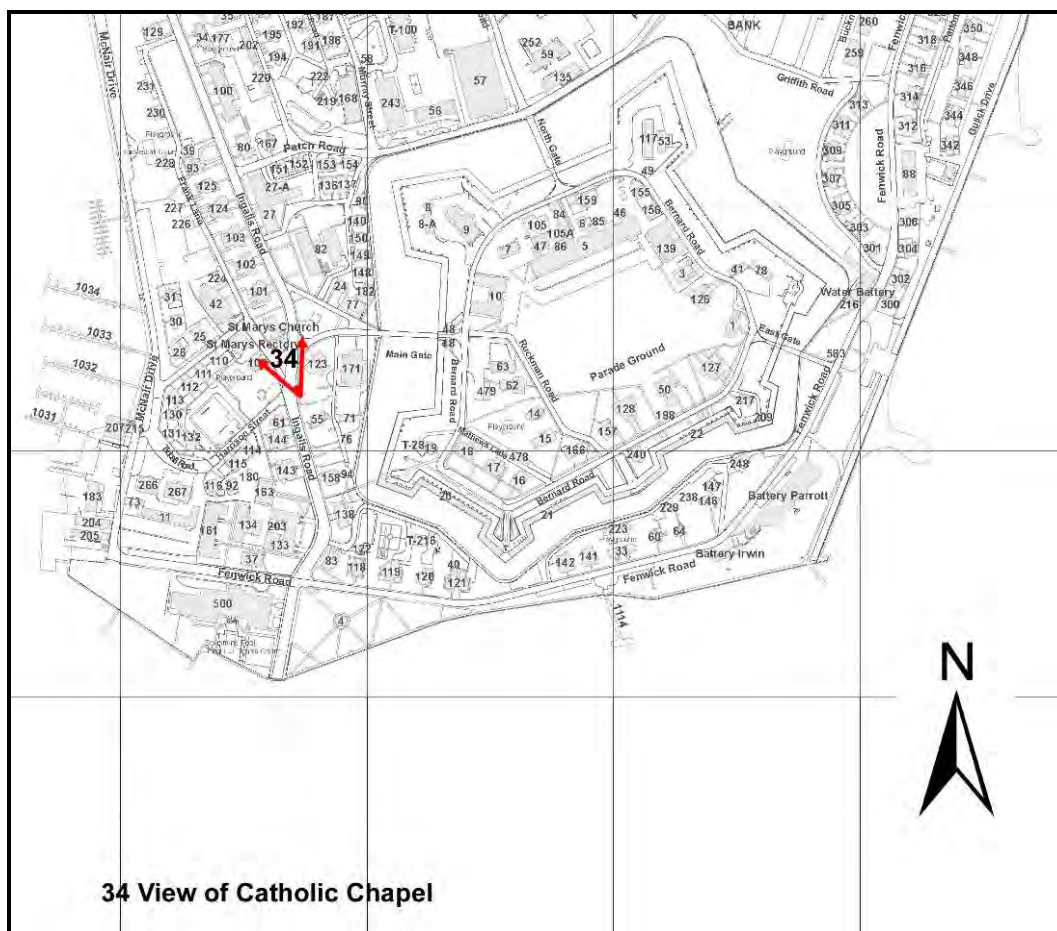
- Lack of cannon and memorials in circle
- Trees and shrubs in monument circle

- Signage
- Parked cars

Recommendations

- Consider replacing holly tree with monuments (as visible in historic images)
- Plant/replant trees with eye toward key views (i.e. from standing view-point in center of Cannon Park to Fitness Center, Headquarters and Main Gate, and approach in vehicle from south and north to Main Gate)
- Use consistent way-finding materials, small scale features (bus stops, fencing, lighting, etc) and vegetation throughout historic district.
- Keep signage to a minimum

34 View of Catholic Chapel



Historic View

The view up Ingalls Road toward the Catholic Chapel was a significant view from the streetcar travelling from Baltimore Wharf to Phoebus.



Figure 152. St. Mary's Star of the Sea and Officer's Quarters, 1900-1920 (Library of Congress).



Figure 153. Post card of St. Mary's Star of the Sea, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

Current View

The current view of the Catholic Chapel retains its integrity.



Figure 154. St. Mary Star of the Sea, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: high

Character-Defining Features

- St. Mary Star of the Sea Church
- Circulation pattern around church
- Hospital, fire station, Post Headquarters
- Arsenal (Building 27)
- Cannon Park

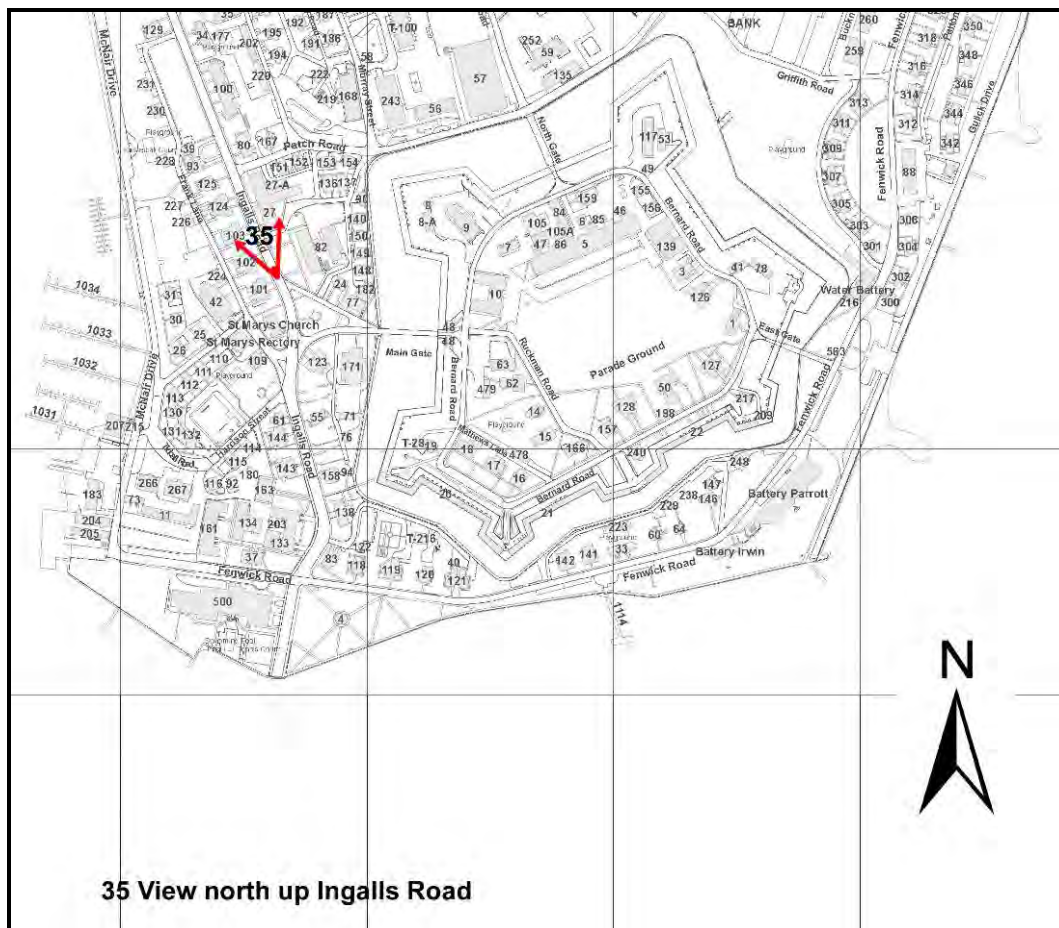
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Signage
- Parked cars
- Lack of steeples on St Mary Star of the Sea

Recommendations

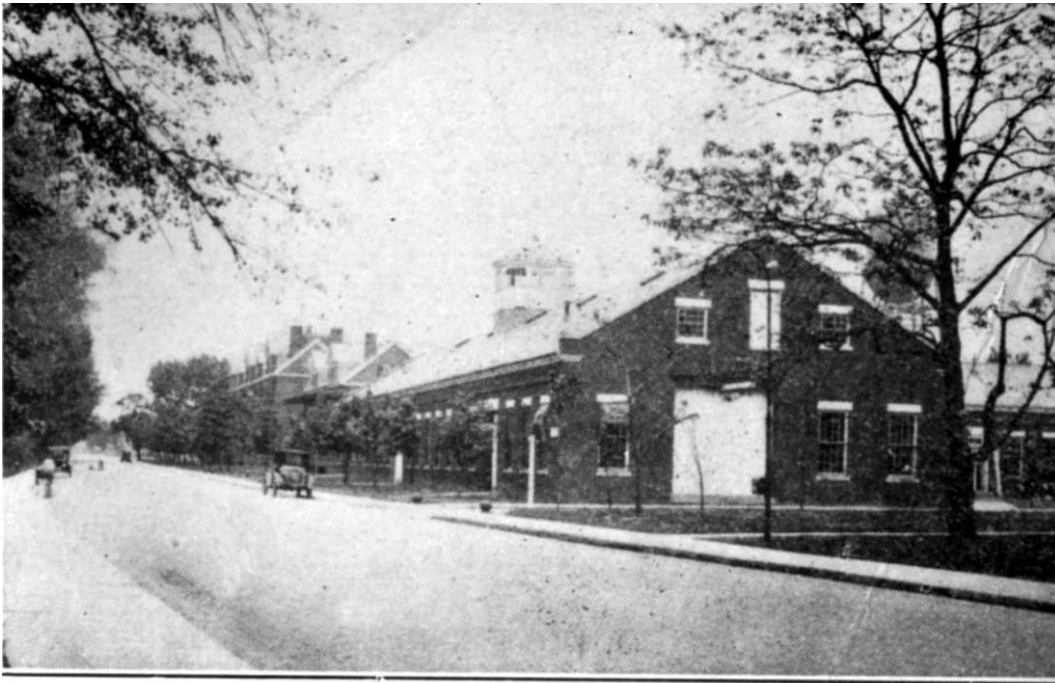
- Use consistent way-finding materials, small scale features (bus stops, fencing, lighting, etc) and vegetation throughout historic district.
- Keep signage to a minimum

35 View north up Ingalls Road



Historic View

The arsenal (Building 27) was built in 1860 and was the beginning of construction along Ingalls Road, a highly travelled road at Fort Monroe.



FORMERLY THE FORT MONROE ARSENAL
Coast Artillery School from 1880 to 1909

Figure 155. Ingalls Road and the old Arsenal, date unknown (*The History of Fort Monroe*).



Figure 156. Review, 1918 (NARA College Park).



Figure 157. Review, 1918 (NARA College Park).



Figure 158. Post card of arsenal, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

Current View

Ingalls Road is still a main thoroughfare and retains its integrity.



Figure 159. Former arsenal (Building 27) on Ingalls Road, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **medium**

Character-Defining Features

- Arsenal (Building 27)
- Street trees
- Officers' Quarters along Ingalls Road
- Sidewalk

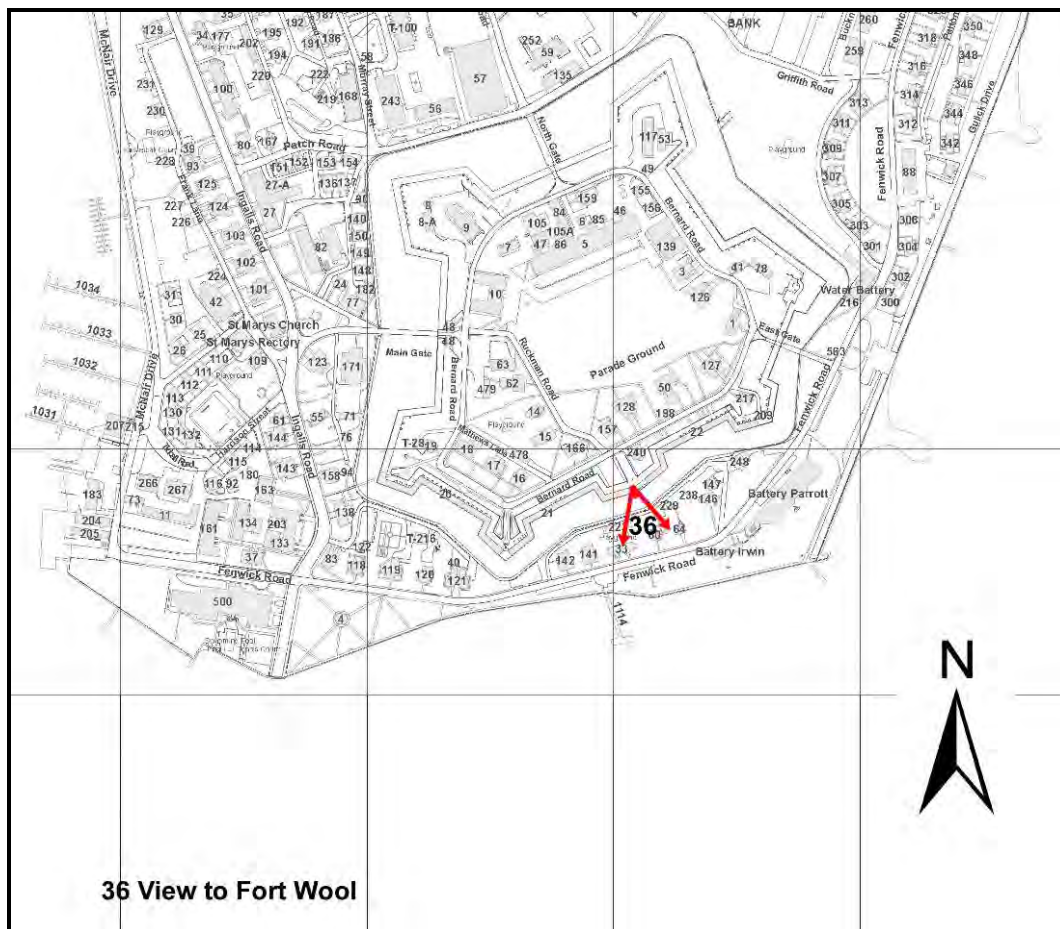
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Signage
- Parked cars
- Bus stop

Recommendations

- Use consistent way-finding materials, small scale features (bus stops, fencing, lighting, etc) and vegetation throughout historic district.
- Keep signage to a minimum

36 View to Fort Wool



Historic View

The view from Fort Monroe to Fort Wool was strategically significant in protecting the entrance to Hampton Roads.



Figure 160. View towards Fort Wool, 1885 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).



Figure 161. View south from Casemate towards Fort Wool, date unknown (NARA College Park).

Current View

The view of Fort Wool now contains the Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel.



Figure 162. View from Fort Monroe to Fort Wool, 2009.



Figure 163. View to Fort Wool (with zoom), 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **medium**

Character-Defining Features

- **Lighthouse**
- **Keeper's House**
- **Views to water**

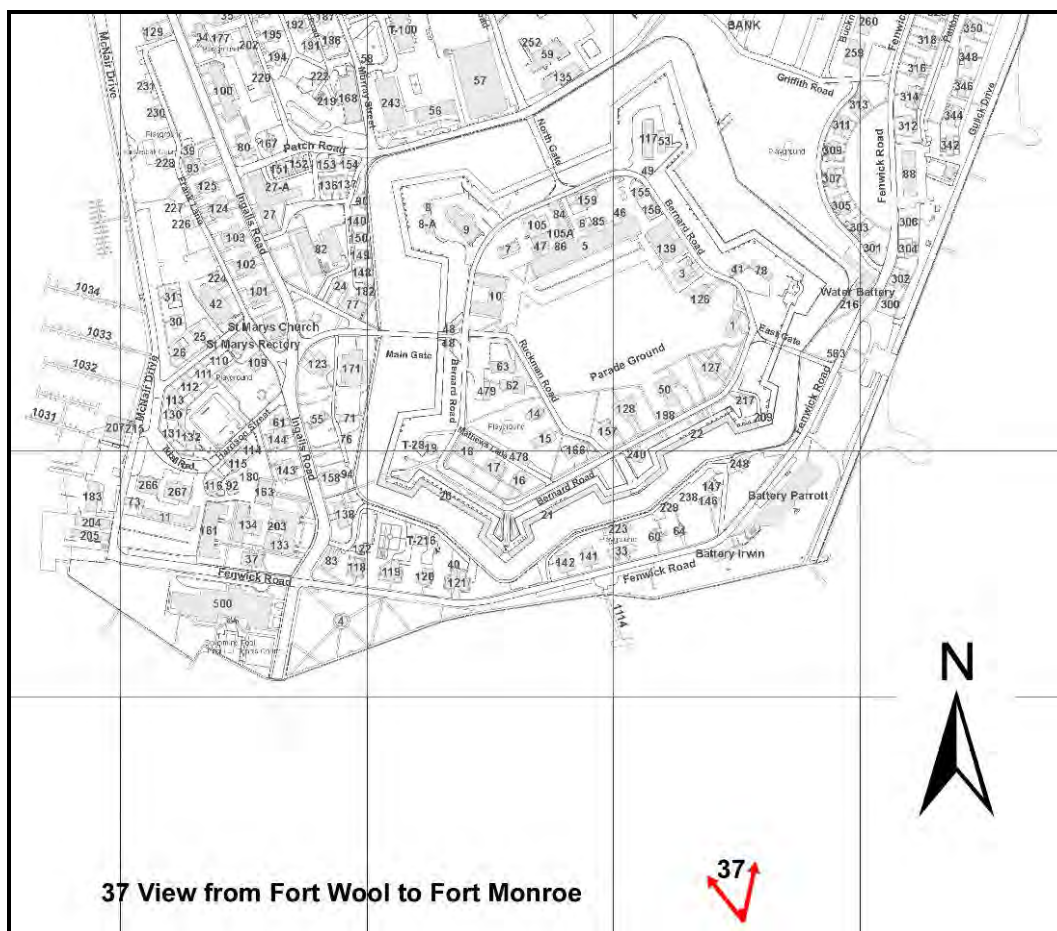
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- **Layers of chain-link fencing**
- **Parked cars**
- **Garbage cans**

Recommendations

- **Use consistent way-finding materials, small scale features (bus stops, fencing, lighting, trash cans, etc) and vegetation throughout historic district.**
- **Keep signage to a minimum**

37 View from Fort Wool to Fort Monroe



Historic View

The view from Fort Wool to Fort Monroe was also strategically significant in protecting the entrance to Hampton Roads

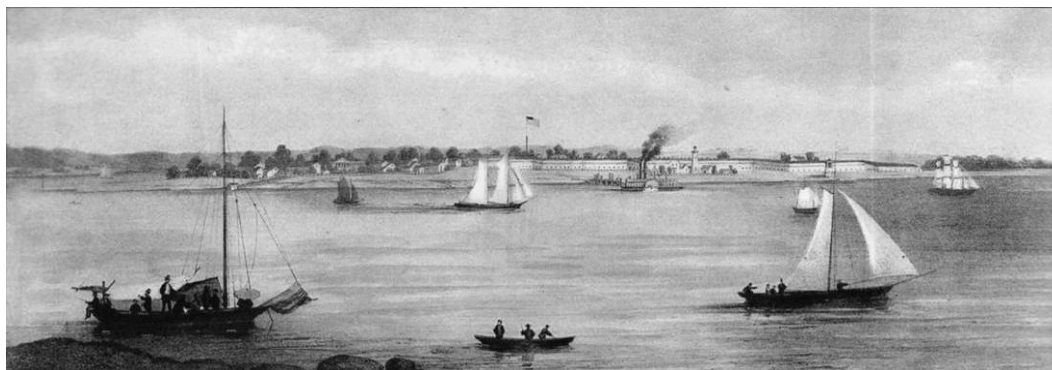


Figure 164. View from Fort Wool to Fort Monroe, date unknown (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Current View

The addition of the Hotel Chamberlin and quarters along Fenwick Road has obscured the fort in this view from Fort Wool.



Figure 165. View from Fort Wool, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: high

Character-Defining Features

- Water
- Hotel Chamberlin
- Officers' Quarters along Fenwick Road
- Fort
- Flagstaff Bastion

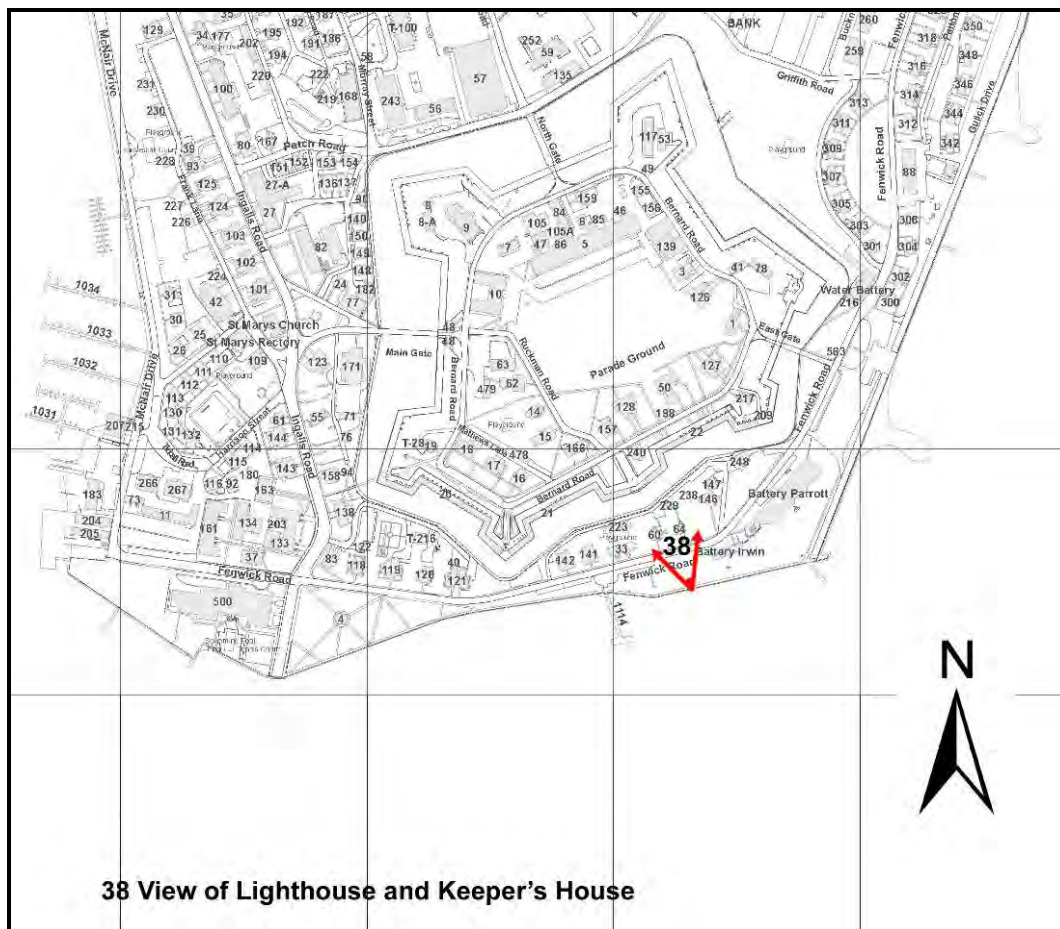
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Water towers

Recommendations

- Maintain historic visual connection with Fort Wool and the fort

38 View of Lighthouse



Historic View

The lighthouse, built in 1802 prior to construction of the fort, holds a prominent position between the fort and the Chesapeake Bay.



Figure 166. Post card of lighthouse, keeper's house and fog bell, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

Current View

The lighthouse and keepers quarters are still visible from the water.



Figure 167. View of lighthouse and keeper's house, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **high**

Character-Defining Features

- **Lighthouse**
- **Keeper's house**
- **Quarters 64**
- **Fort**
- **Grassy open space**

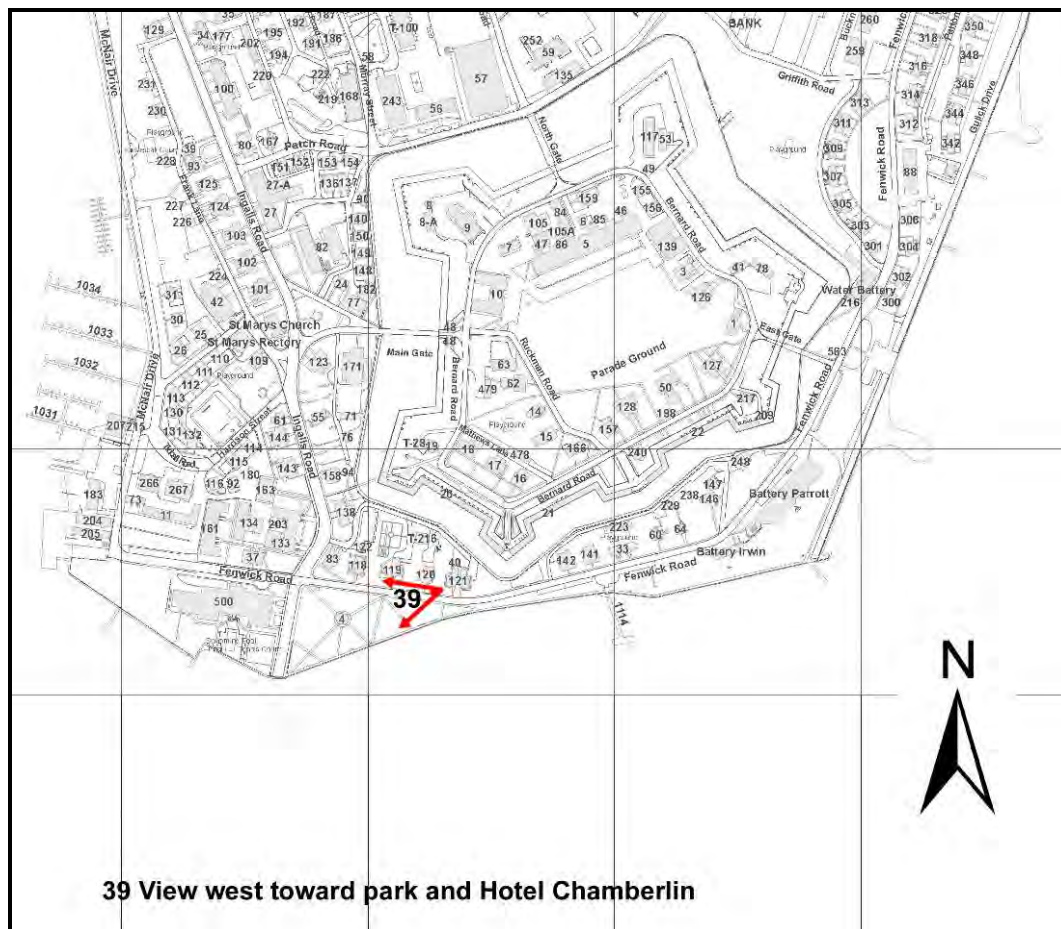
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- **Parked cars**
- **Signage and hydrants**

Recommendations

- **Maintain open space between water and lighthouse**

39 View west toward park and Hotel Chamberlin



Historic View

This historic view was dominated by the Hotel Chamberlin and the Baltimore Wharf.



WATER FRONT IN 1910
Old Dominion steamship, Main wharf, sea-wall, and Hotel Chamberlin

Figure 168. View west of the first Hotel Chamberlin, 1910 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).



HOTEL CHAMBERLIN, OLD POINT COMFORT, VA.

Figure 169. View west of the first Hotel Chamberlin, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

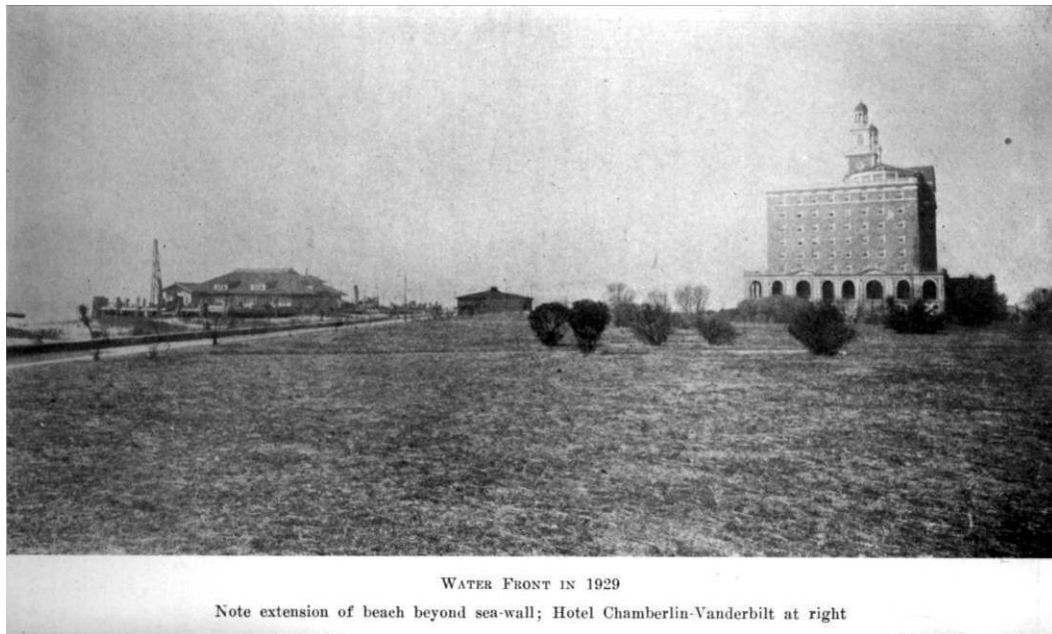


Figure 170. View west of the second Hotel Chamberlin, 1929 (*The History of Fort Monroe*).

Current View

While the view across the open space of the park toward the Hotel Chamberlin remains unchanged today, the bandstand and Baltimore Wharf are missing along the waterfront and a new larger seawall has been added.



Figure 171. View west toward Continental Park and Hotel Chamberlin, 2009.

Significance: high

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Hotel Chamberlin
- Bandstand
- Seawall
- Sidewalk

Elements that detract from the integrity include:

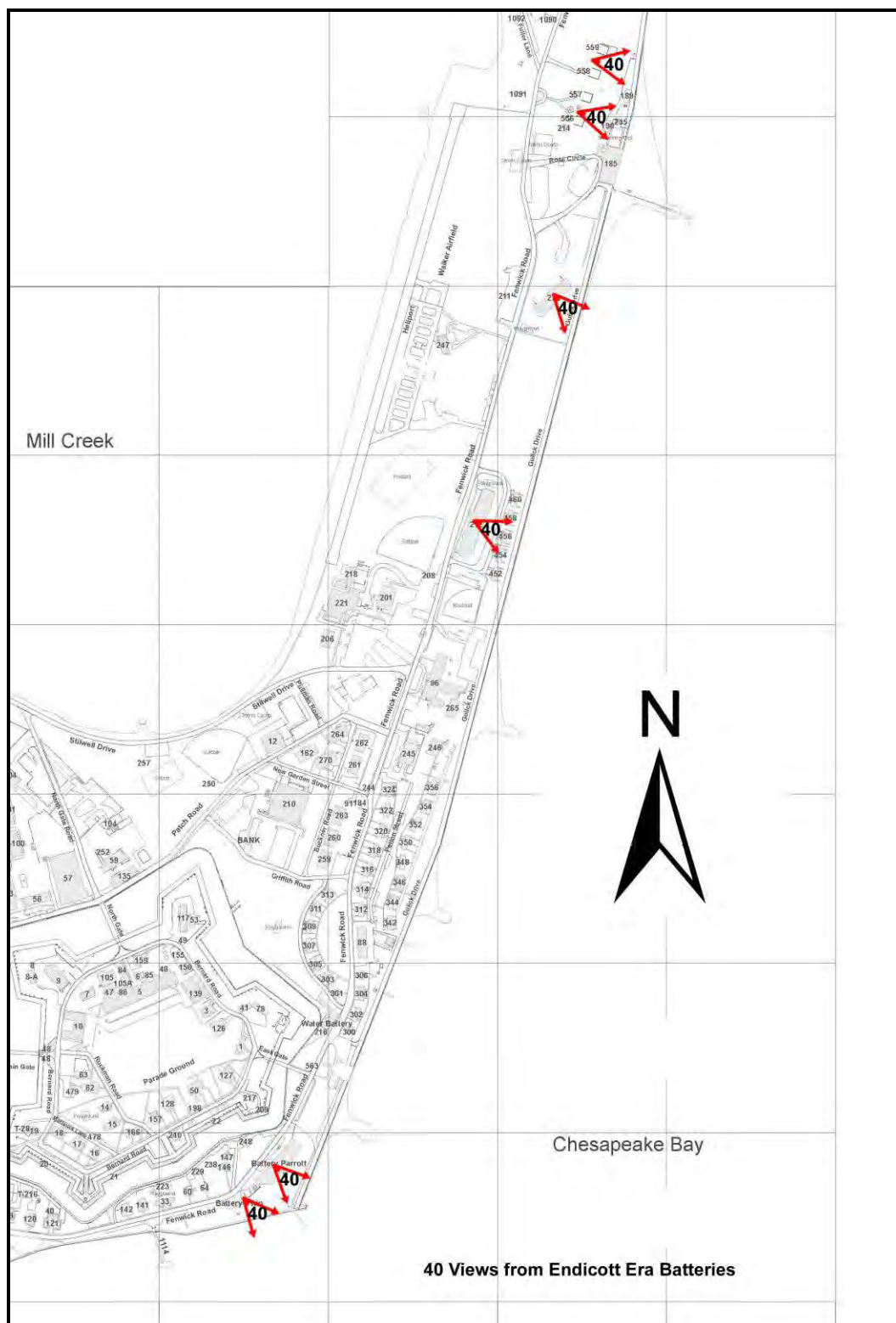
- Missing Baltimore Wharf
- Flags and lighting

Recommendations

- Consider replacing Baltimore Wharf

- Use consistent way-finding materials, small scale features (bus stops, fencing, lighting, trash cans, etc) and vegetation throughout historic district.
- Keep signage to a minimum

40 Views from Endicott Batteries



Historic Views

Strategically, the views from the Endicott Batteries were essential in defending Fort Monroe and Hampton Roads. Built from 1891 to 1901, these massive concrete emplacements modernized Fort Monroe. Batteries Irwin and Parrot were built between the fort and the Chesapeake Bay.



Figure 172. View from one of the Endicott Batteries, 1918 (NARA College Park).

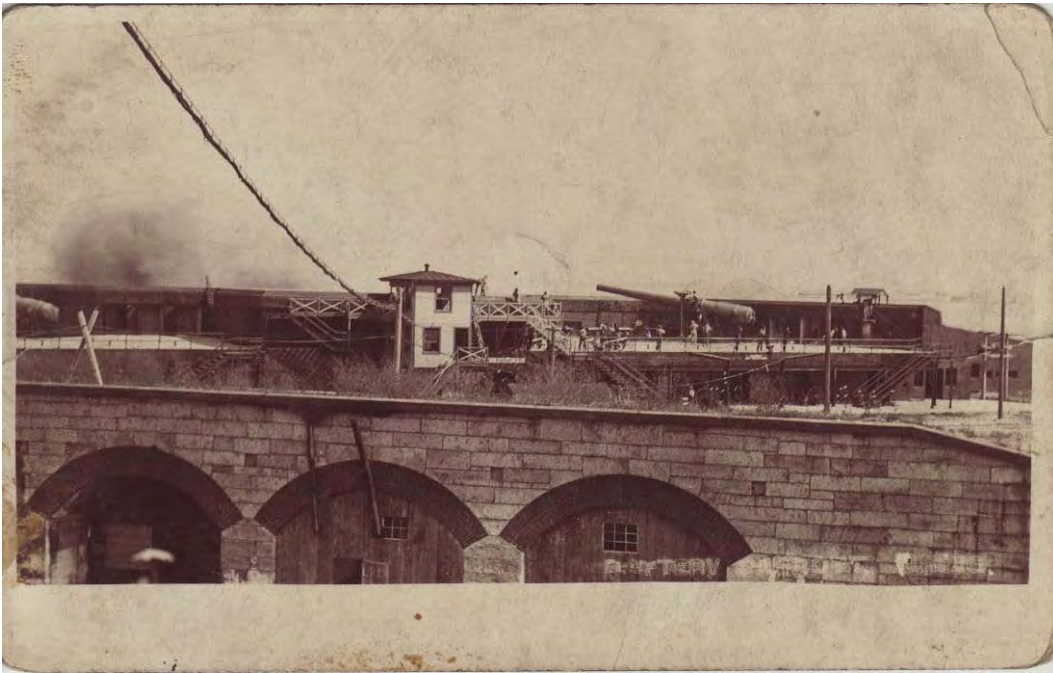


Figure 173. View of Battery Parrot and water battery, date unknown (Casemate Museum).



Figure 174. View from one of the Endicott Batteries, 1918 (NARA College Park).

Current Views

Almost all of the batteries still have clear views to the water. However, the view from Battery DeRussy is partially obscured by housing built between the battery and water. In addition, several batteries are missing their earthen embankments and all but two are closed.



Figure 175. View of Battery DeRussy, 2009.



Figure 176. View from Battery Parrott toward Fort Wool, 2009.



Figure 177. View of Battery Irwin, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **medium**

Character-Defining Features

- Remnants of gun mounts
- Batteries are massive, visible reminders of the mission of Fort Monroe

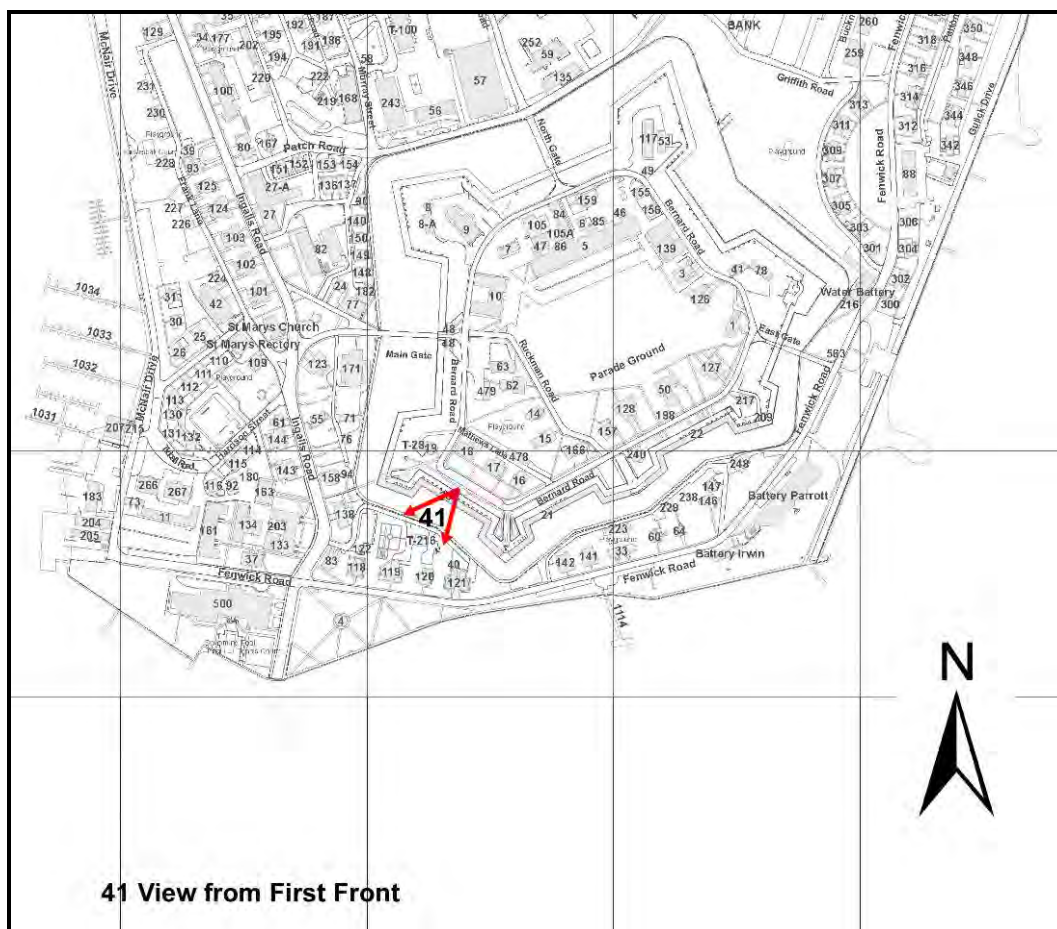
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Missing guns
- Wherry housing built between battery and water
- Overgrown vegetation
- Condition (closed to visitors)

Recommendations

- Keep Batteries Parrot and Irwin open to visitors
- Maintain (and restore if possible) visual connections between batteries and water

41 Views from First Front



Historic Views

The views from the first front of the fortification have always been partially obstructed by buildings. While the fort was being built, engineering buildings and yards occupied the land outside the fort at this front. Later this area contained quarters and administration buildings. In the late 1800's, the Hygeia and Hotel Chamberlin were built and obscured firing lines and views from this front. No historic photograph was found of this view.

Current Views



Figure 178. View from first front, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: low

Character-Defining Features

- Officers' quarters
- Glimpses of water
- Hotel Chamberlin

Elements that detract from the integrity include:

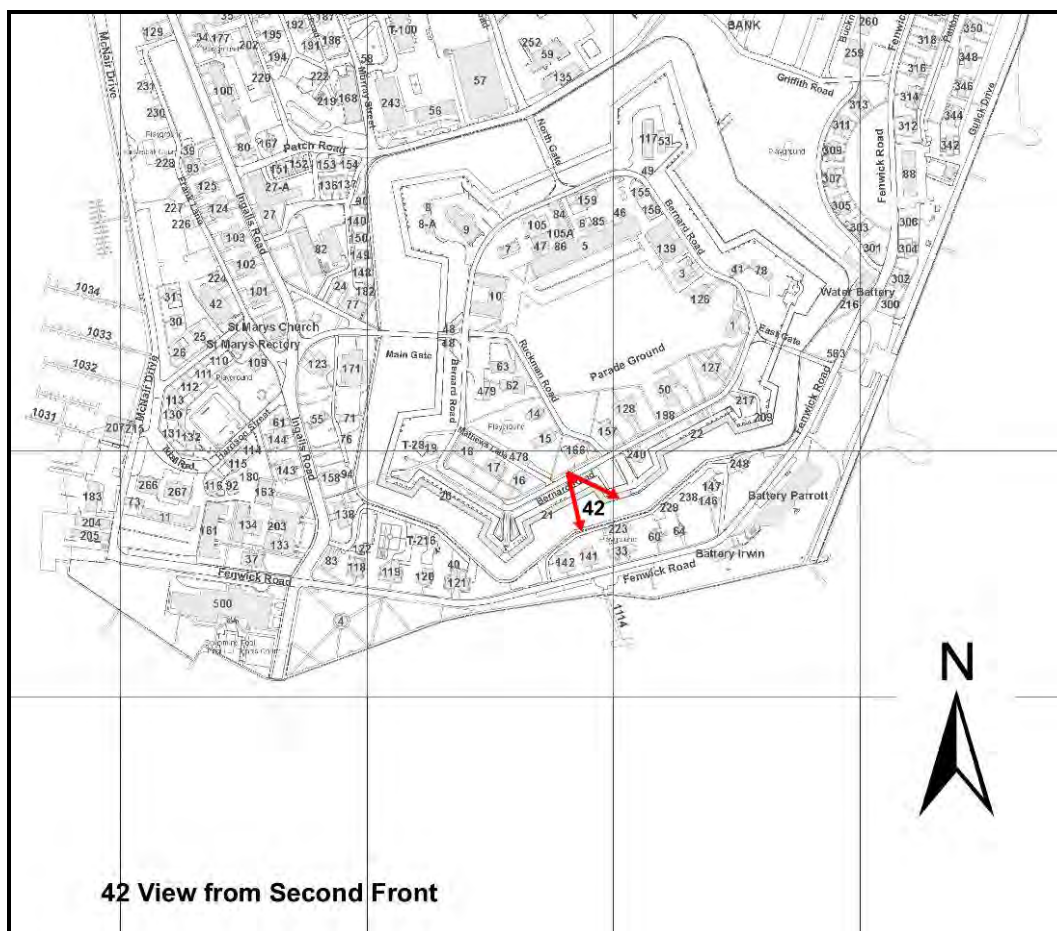
- obscured views to water
- fencing
- parking and rear yards

Recommendations

- Remove chain-link fencing

- Maintain (and restore if possible) visual connections between front and water

42 Views from Second Front



Historic Views

The Lighthouse was built in 1802 prior to construction of the fort. While engineering buildings and some quarters existed in front of the second front, the construction of permanent officers' quarters in the early 1900s changed the views from the first, second and third fronts.

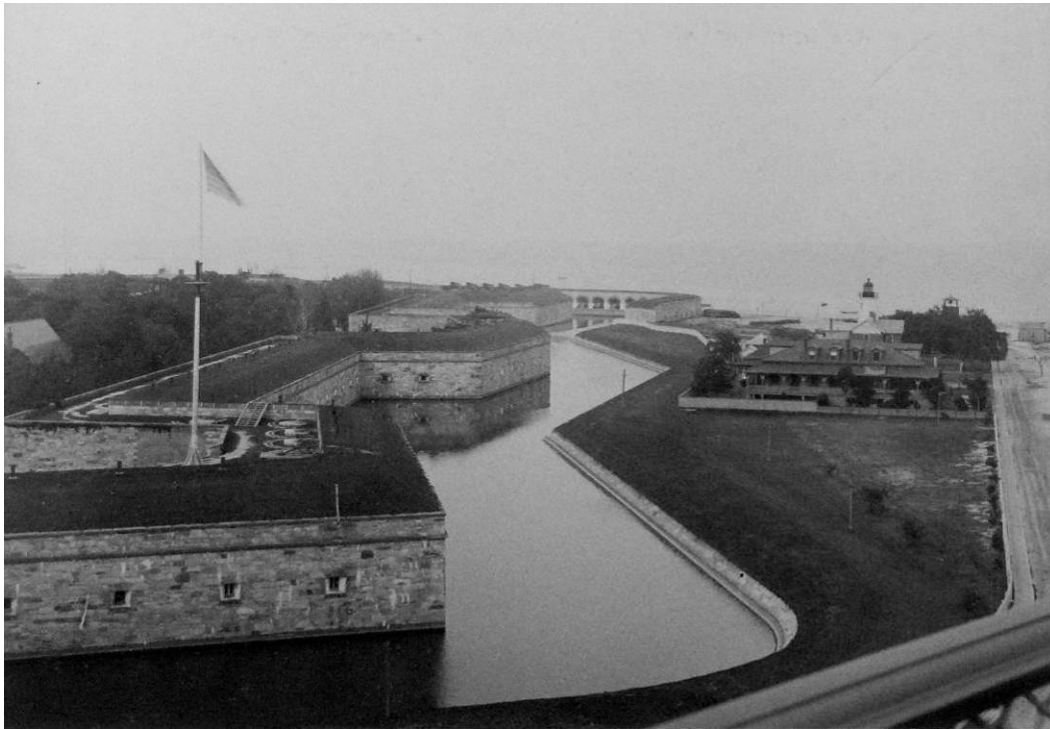


Figure 179. Birdseye view of view from second front, date unknown (NARA College Park).



By courtesy of the War Department

FROM THE RAMPARTS OF PORT MONROE, LOOKING TOWARD HAMPTON ROADS
(Taken during the Jamestown Celebration by the United States War Department and Reproduced by Special Permission.)

Figure 180. Side view of the view from the second front, 1907 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Current Views



Figure 181. View from second front, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **medium**

Character-Defining Features

- Lighthouse and keeper's quarters
- Views of water
- Officers' quarters

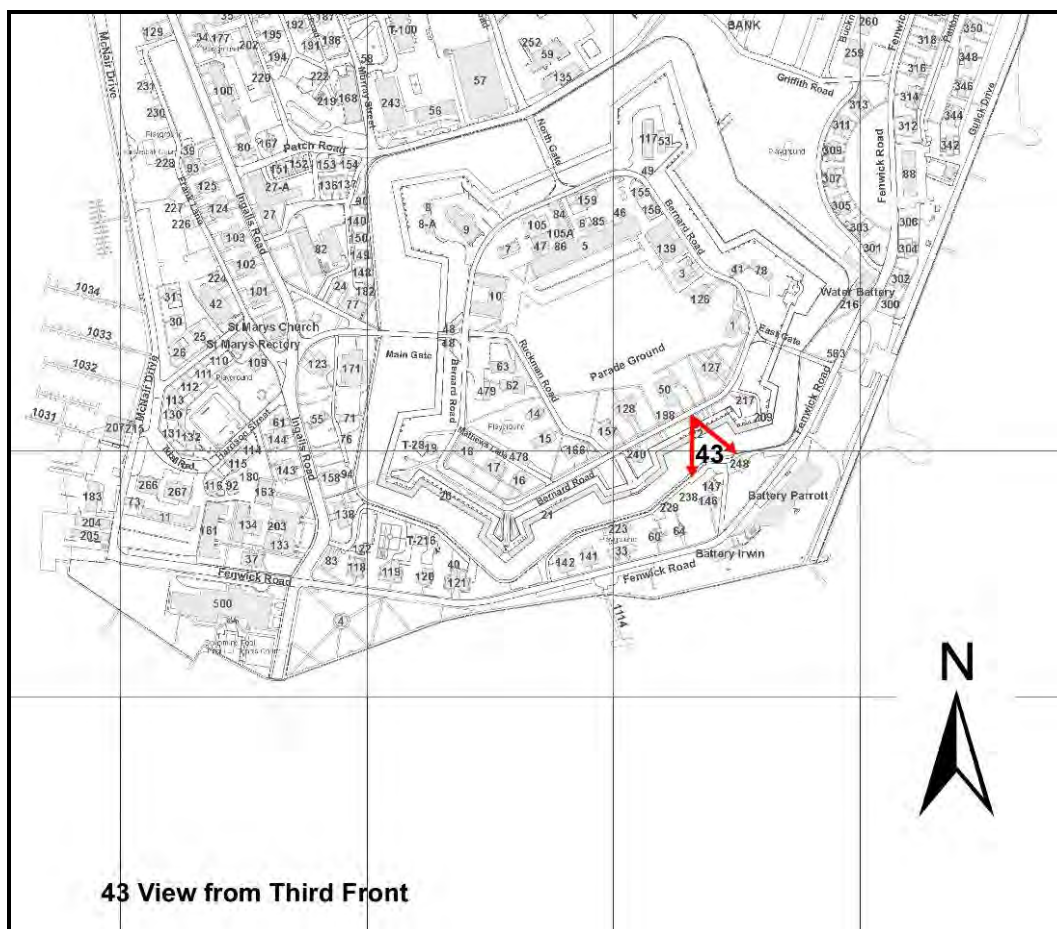
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Obscured views to water
- Fencing
- Trashcans
- Parking and rear yards

Recommendations

- Remove chain-link fencing
- Maintain (and restore if possible) visual connections between front and water

43 Views from Third Front



Historic Views

Historically the view from the third front included the water battery which provided reinforced firing at this strategic front. Batteries Parrott and Irwin were built and the water battery removed at the turn of the century.



Figure 182. View of Batteries Parrot and Irwin from the Fort, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

Current Views



Figure 183. View from third front, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **medium**

Character-Defining Features

- Buildings
- Batteries Parrott and Irwin
- Fort Wool
- Chesapeake Bay and Hampton Roads

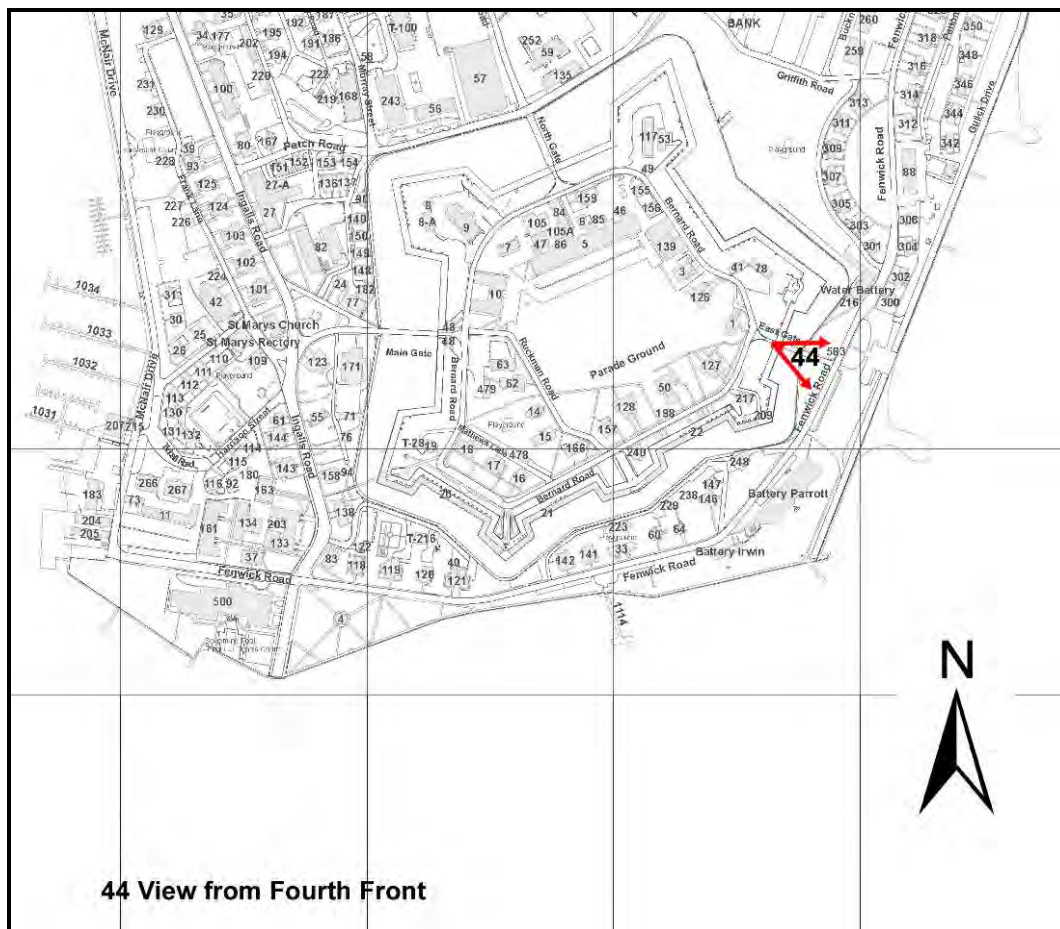
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Missing water battery
- Overgrown vegetation
- Condition of Batteries
- Chain-link fencing

Recommendations

- Keep Batteries Parrot and Irwin open to visitors
- Maintain visual connections between front and batteries and water
- Remove weedy vegetation
- Remove fencing

44 Views from Fourth Front



Historic Views

The fourth front and water battery provided direct fire on the channel. When the water battery was removed in 1905, the view opened up to the water.



Figure 184. Side view of the view from the fourth front, date unknown (NARA College Park).

Current Views

While in the past temporary buildings have occupied the strip of land across from the east gate, it is currently open and used as a parking lot.



Figure 185. View from fourth front, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **medium**

Character-Defining Features

- **Unobstructed view of the Chesapeake Bay**

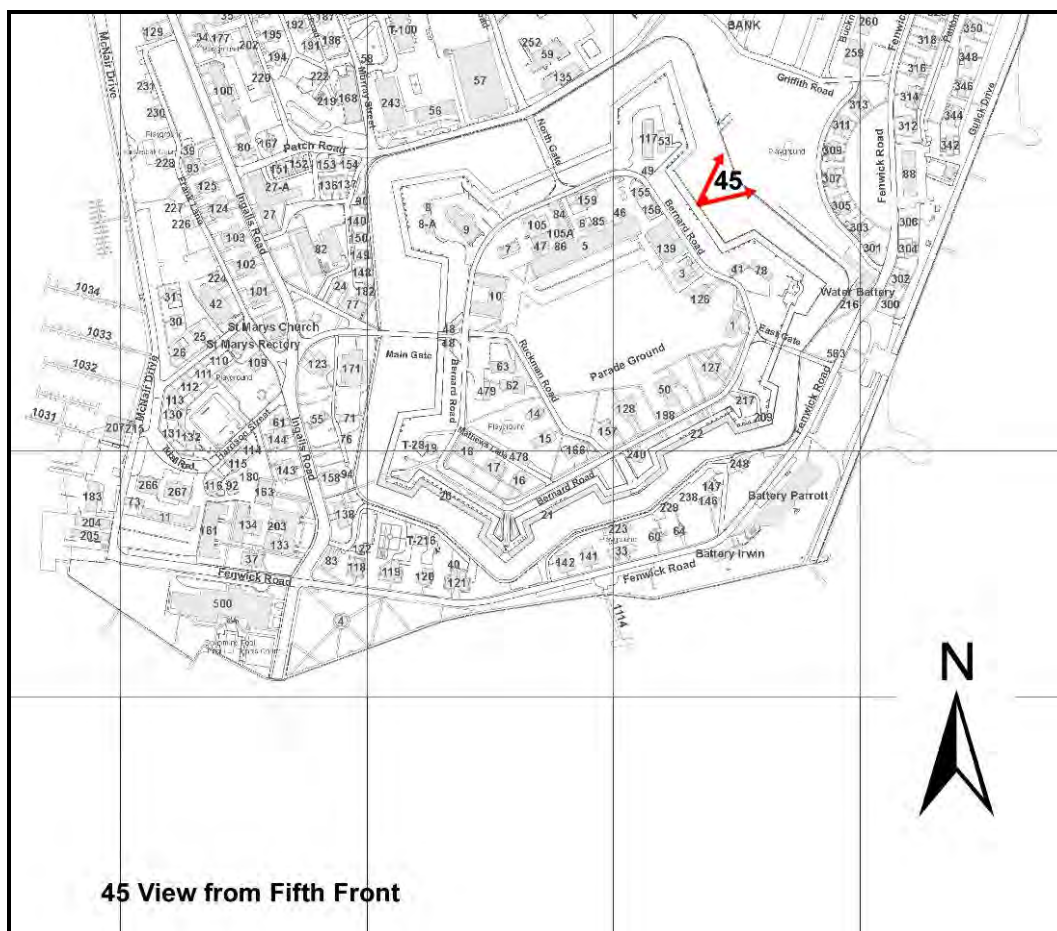
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- **Missing water battery**
- **Lighting, bus stop, parking lot**

Recommendations

- **Maintain visual connection between front and water**

45 Views from Fifth Front



Historic Views

The fifth front of the fort along with a redoubt and moat (Battery Bomford, demolished in 1951) defended the land approach to Fort Monroe. Temporary buildings have occupied the area north of the fifth front since WWI. These buildings were replaced with Wherry Housing in the 1950s.



Figure 186. View from the fifth front (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Current Views



Figure 187. View from fifth front, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Remnants of sluice
- Wherry family housing

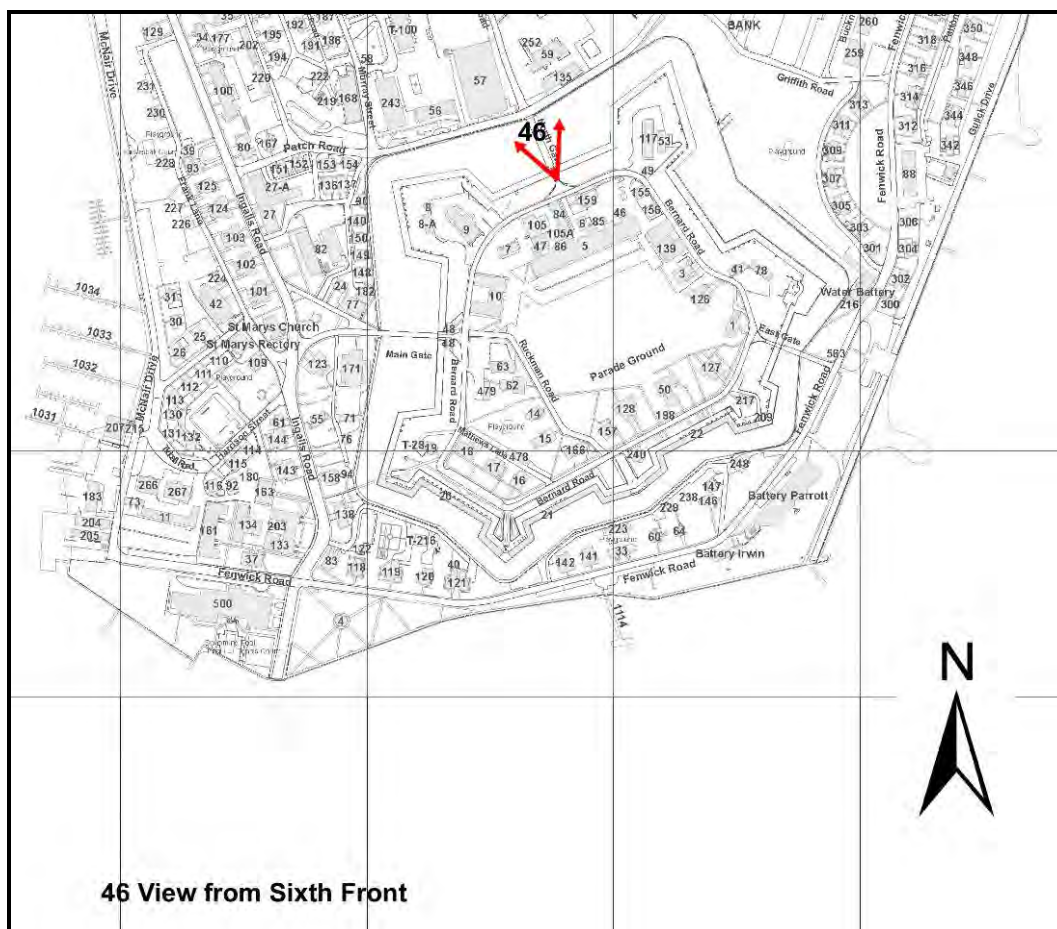
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Parking lots
- Lighting
- Missing redoubt, moat and other features

Recommendations

- Maintain two story building heights
- Maintain (and restore if possible) visual connections between front and water

46 Views from Sixth Front



Historic Views

The historic views to Mill Creek from the sixth front changed in the 1930's with the addition of the Motor Pool and Mine buildings and fill which increased the distance to the water.



Figure 188. Side view of the view from the sixth front, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

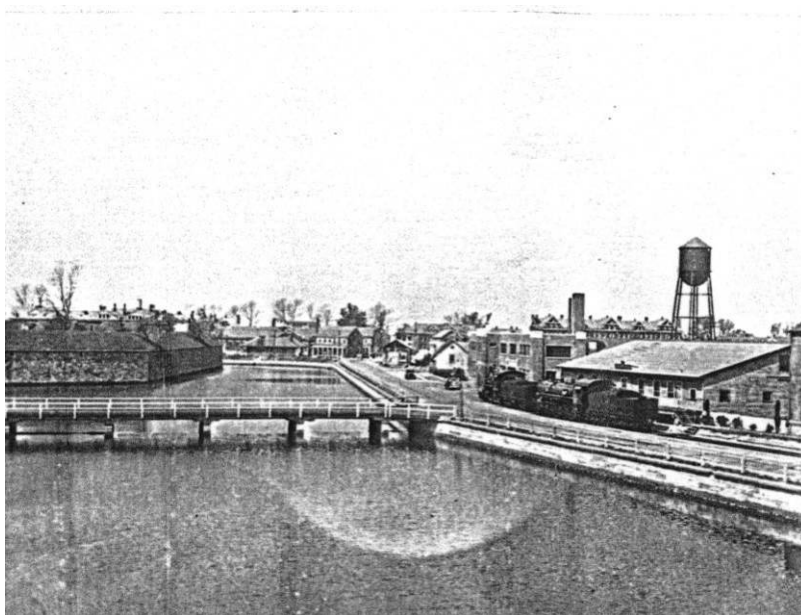


Figure 189. Side view of the view from the sixth front, 1936 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Current Views



Figure 190. View from sixth front, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Buildings 56, 57, 59 and 135
- View to Mill Creek

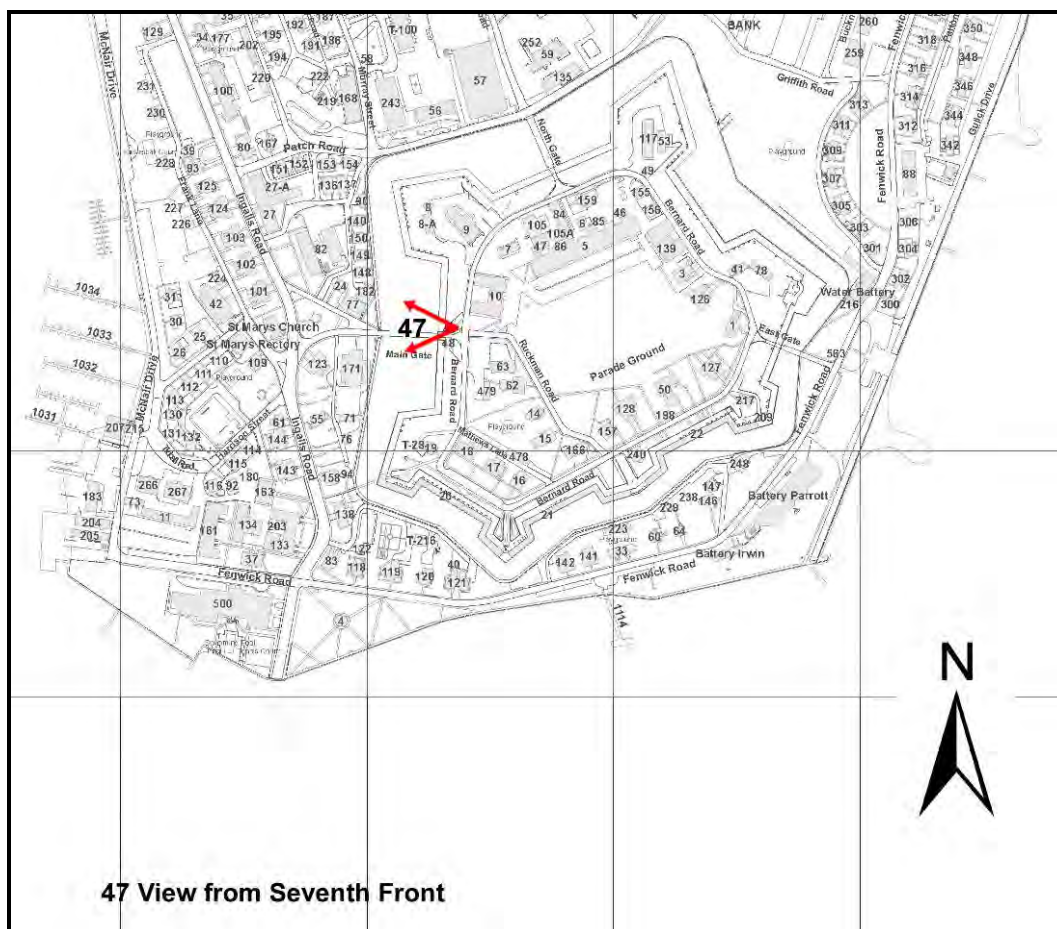
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Parking lots

Recommendations

- Maintain (and restore if possible) visual connection between front and Mill Creek

47 Views from Seventh Front



Historic Views

The first St. Mary's of the Sea Church was built in 1860 outside of the main gate adjacent to the first Hygeia Hotel. The Headquarters building (Building 77) was built in 1894 and the Y.M.C.A. and the new stone church were built in 1903. The addition of buildings and structures outside the main gate of the fort obscured the view to Hampton Roads from the seventh front.



Figure 191. View from one seventh front (Casemate Museum).

Current Views

The current view from the seventh front is quite similar to the historic post card shot from the early 20th century.



Figure 192. View from seventh front, 2009.

Significance: **high**

Integrity: **medium**

Character-Defining Features

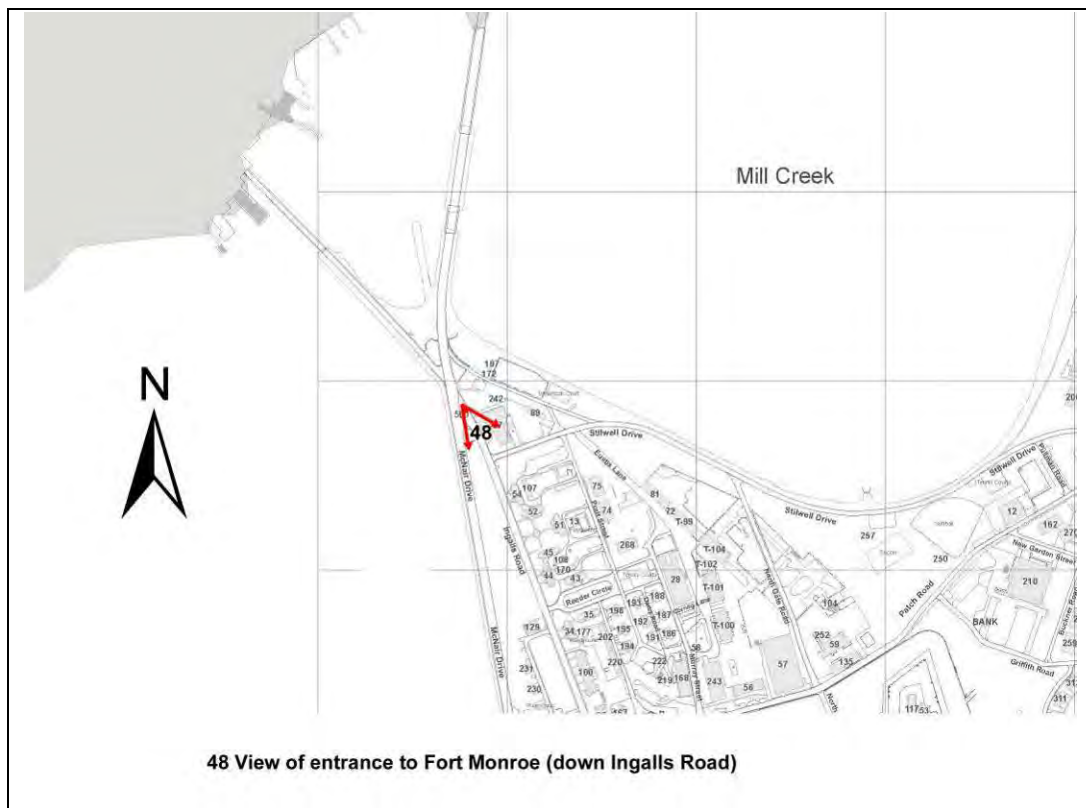
- Buildings 171, 77, 82, 182 and St. Mary's Church
- Cannon Park
- Main Gate

Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Missing view to water/Hampton Roads
- Vehicles and parking

Recommendations

- Maintain visual connections between front and buildings and Cannon Park

48 View of entrance to Fort Monroe (down Ingalls Road)

Historic View

Historically, Ingalls Road has served as the main entry way to Fort Monroe by carriage, street car, rail, and vehicle. With the addition of the railroad bridge and McNair Drive, the circulation patterns changed. However, since the 1930s, the buildings, open space and views to the water have stayed the same.



Figure 193. Main entrance to Fort Monroe, 1971 (NARA College Park).

Current View

Today, new security measures associated structures and features have altered the view of the entrance to Fort Monroe.



Figure 194. View down Ingalls Road from entrance, 2010 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

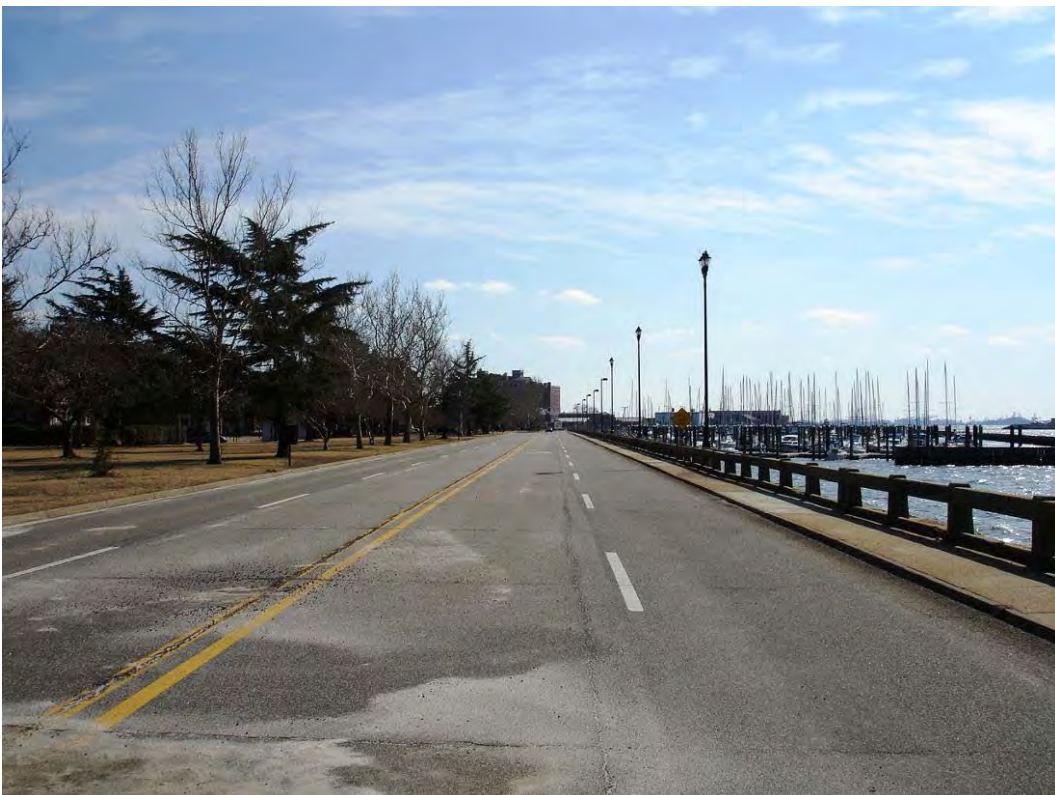


Figure 195. View down McNair Drive from entrance, 2010 (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

Significance: medium

Integrity: low

Character-Defining Features

- Open space and trees between Ingalls and McNair
- View to water
- Buildings 87 and 54
- Brick entrance/gate posts and lighting

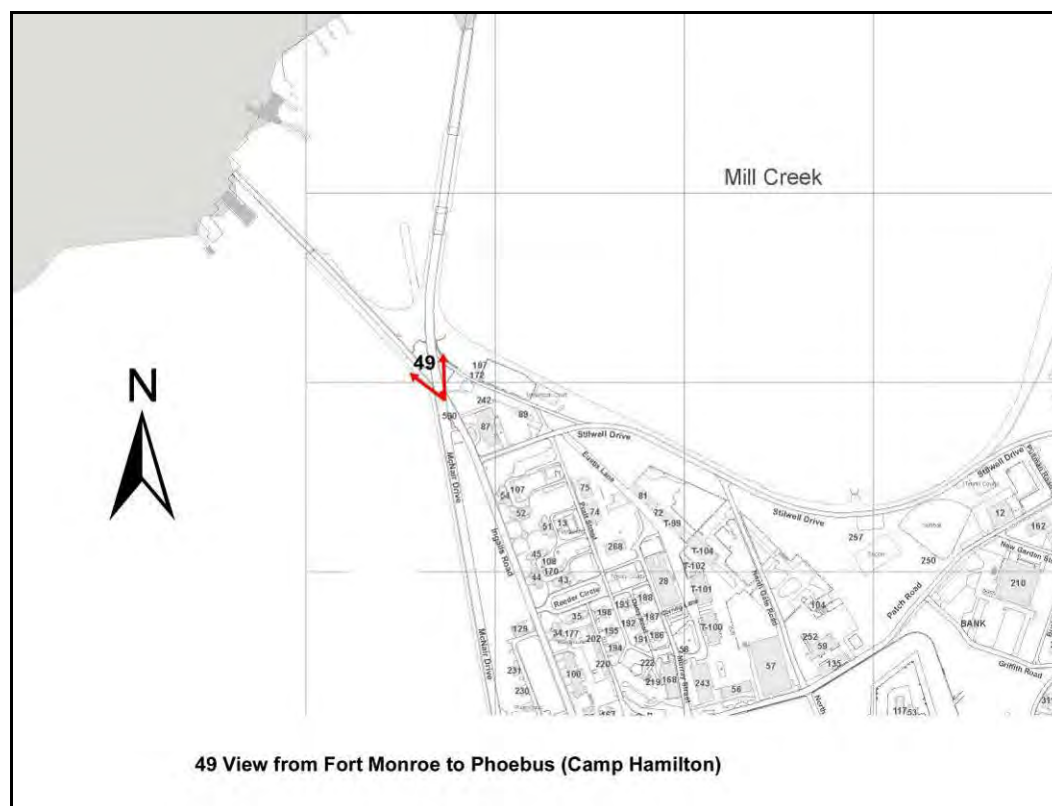
Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- New security structures and features

Recommendations

- Maintain open space and visual connection to the water
- Preserve original entrance posts and lighting

49 View from Fort Monroe to Phoebus (Camp Hamilton)



Historic View

Fort Monroe was tasked with providing defense for Camp Hamilton during the Civil War so this view was significant during that period. The view included Mill Creek, the bridge to Fort Monroe, a row of houses along the shore and Camp Hamilton in the distance.

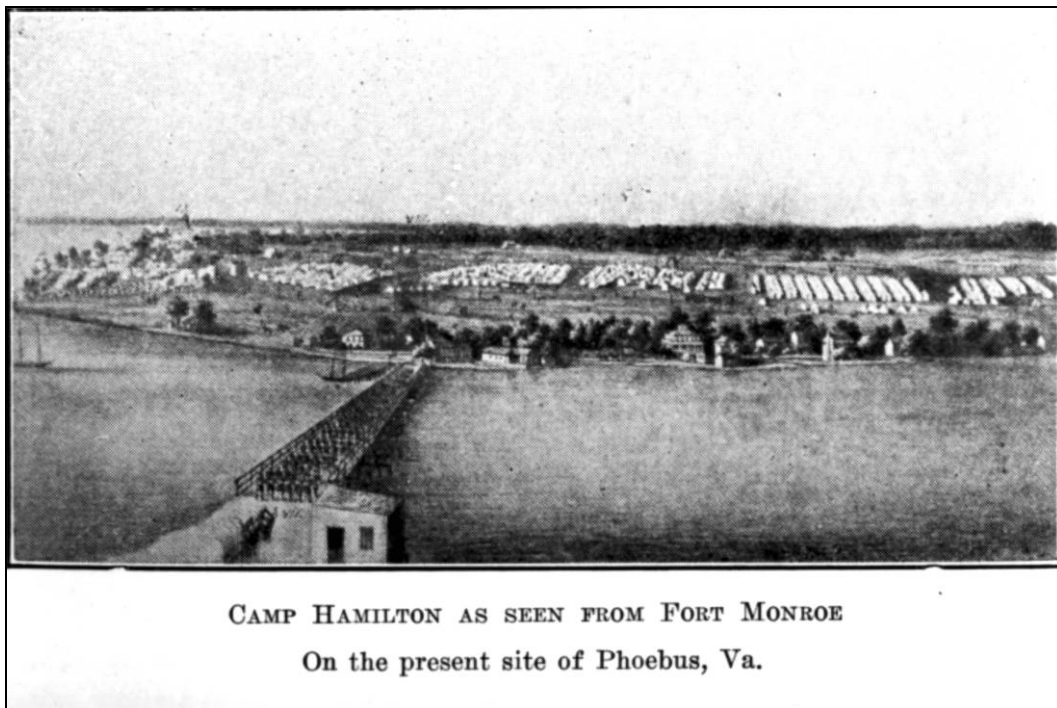


Figure 196. Civil War-era birds-eye view of Camp Hamilton from Fort Monroe, date unknown
(*The History of Fort Monroe*).

Current View

Over the years, houses and businesses, docks and boats have been added to this view of Phoebus. Camp Hamilton is no longer present so the integrity is lost.



Figure 197. View of Phoebus (Camp Hamilton site) from Fort Monroe, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: low

Character-Defining Features

- Bridge connecting Fort Monroe with Phoebus
- Mill Creek

Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Homes replaced Camp Hamilton (hard to visualize)
- Newer homes and businesses along shore
- Docks and boats

Recommendations

- Maintain park and interpretive signage about visual connection between the two sites

50 View from Phoebus (Camp Hamilton) to Fort Monroe



Historic View

This view was historically dominated by Mill Creek, the bridge and the architecture of Fort Monroe - first the fort, then the Hotel Chamberlin and the 1930s-era construction at the entrance to Fort Monroe.

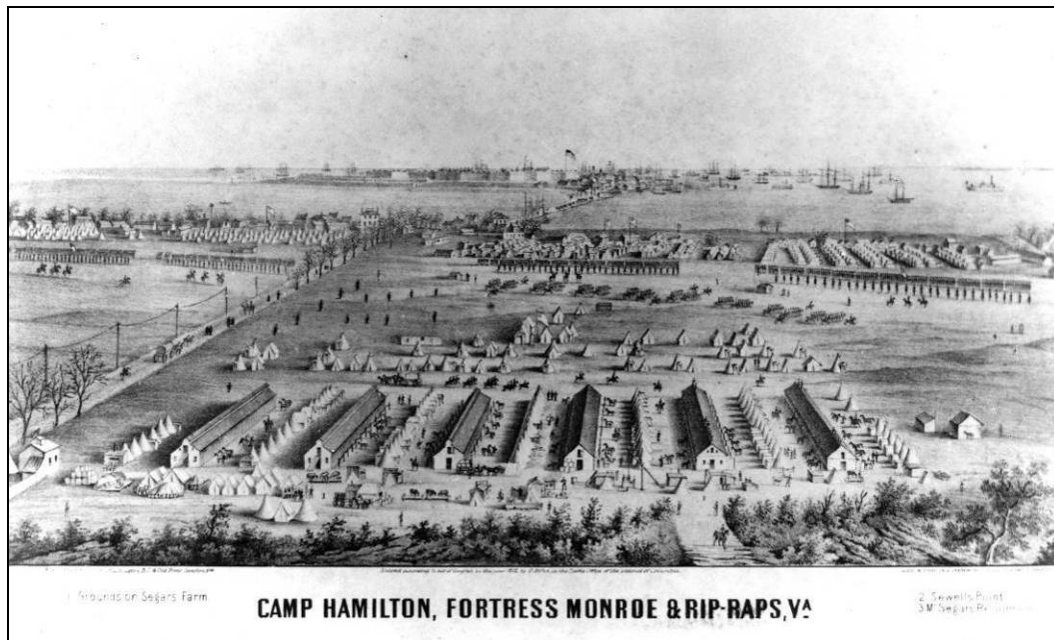


Figure 198. Civil War-era aerial of Camp Hamilton looking towards Fort Monroe, date unknown (Fort Monroe Cultural Resources).

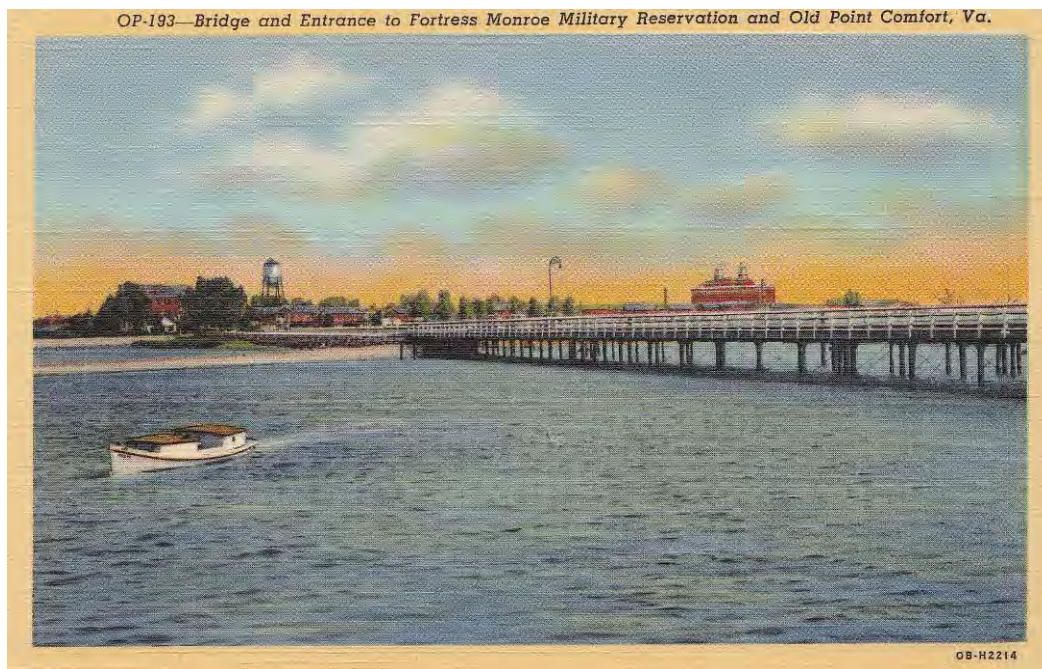


Figure 199. Postcard view from bridge to Fort Monroe, date unknown (Casemate Museum).

Current View

The current view is dominated by water and the bridge. Due to vegetation, new construction and the addition of docks on the Phoebus side, the historic architecture is less visible today.



Figure 200. View towards Fort Monroe from Phoebus, 2009.

Significance: medium

Integrity: medium

Character-Defining Features

- Mill Creek
- Bridge connecting the two sites
- Flagstaff visible
- BOQ/Gate visible
- Fort

Elements that detract from the integrity include:

- Docks, boats and new riprap

Recommendations

Maintain park and interpretive signage about visual connection between the two sites

5 Historic Viewshed Recommendations

Overall District

- Make it a priority to preserve views with high significance and high integrity, as these views were selected as speaking to the overall historic character and feeling (sense of place) of Fort Monroe.
- When making changes within a viewshed, attempts should be made to restore highly significant views (so integrity is improved).
- A manual or vocabulary of materials should be generated to include fencing, air conditioning units, vegetation, street trees and other trees, lighting, monuments, and signage (Fort Monroe Authority/FMFADA is currently working on The Historic Preservation and Design Standards).
- Any new construction within a viewshed must be of similar/consistent size, height, and mass. Setbacks and lot lines should match adjacent properties. Compatible materials should be used as well as compatible architectural styles.
- Any new construction or changes should conform to the existing surrounding built environment.
- When absolutely needed, keep new construction to the edges/periphery of a view, as to “frame” the existing view.
- Views (and the connection) to the three water bodies surrounding Fort Monroe is very significant and should be preserved.
- A vegetation management plan is recommended to preserve, maintain and restore the historic live oaks and other trees that add character and sense of place.

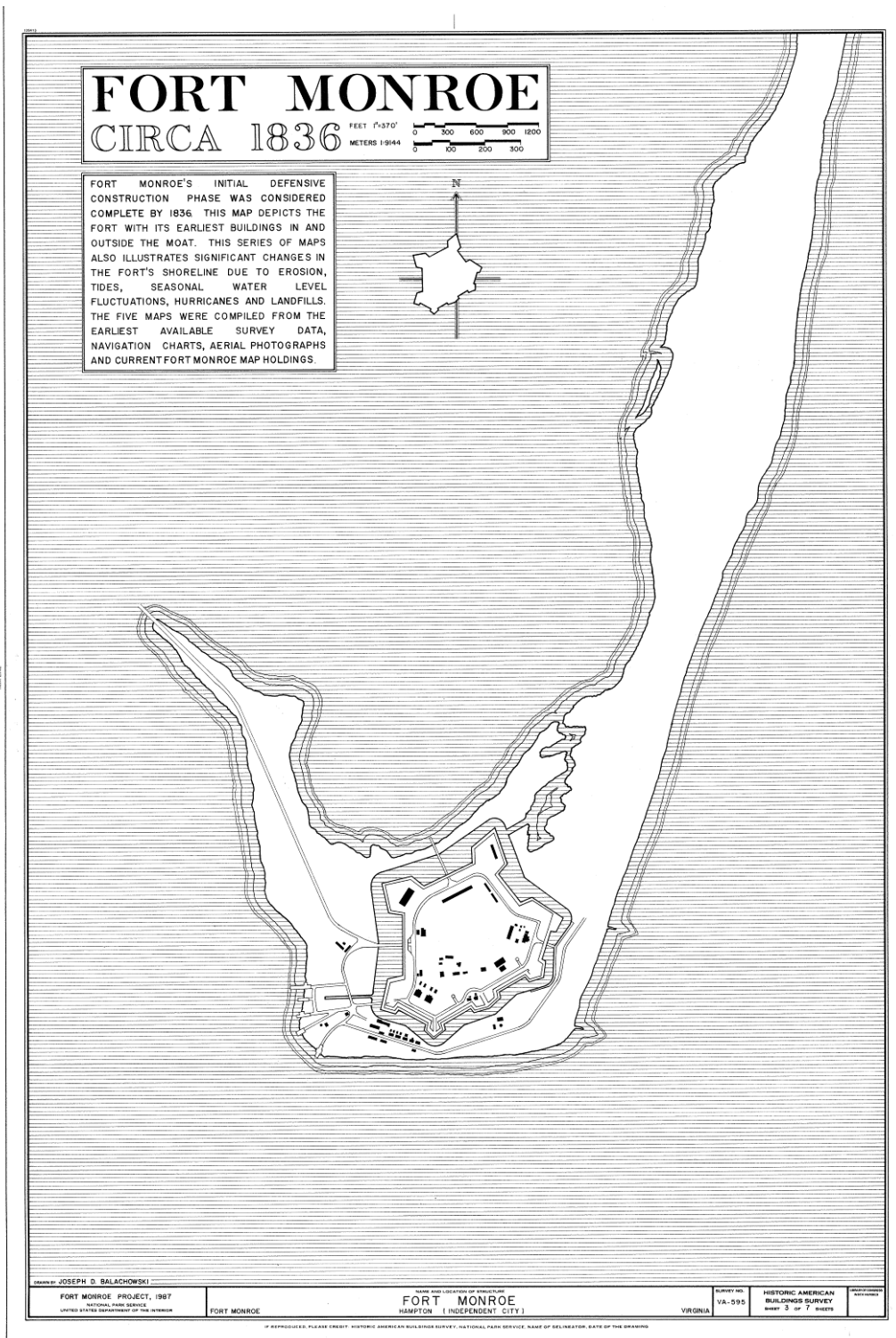
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Appendix A

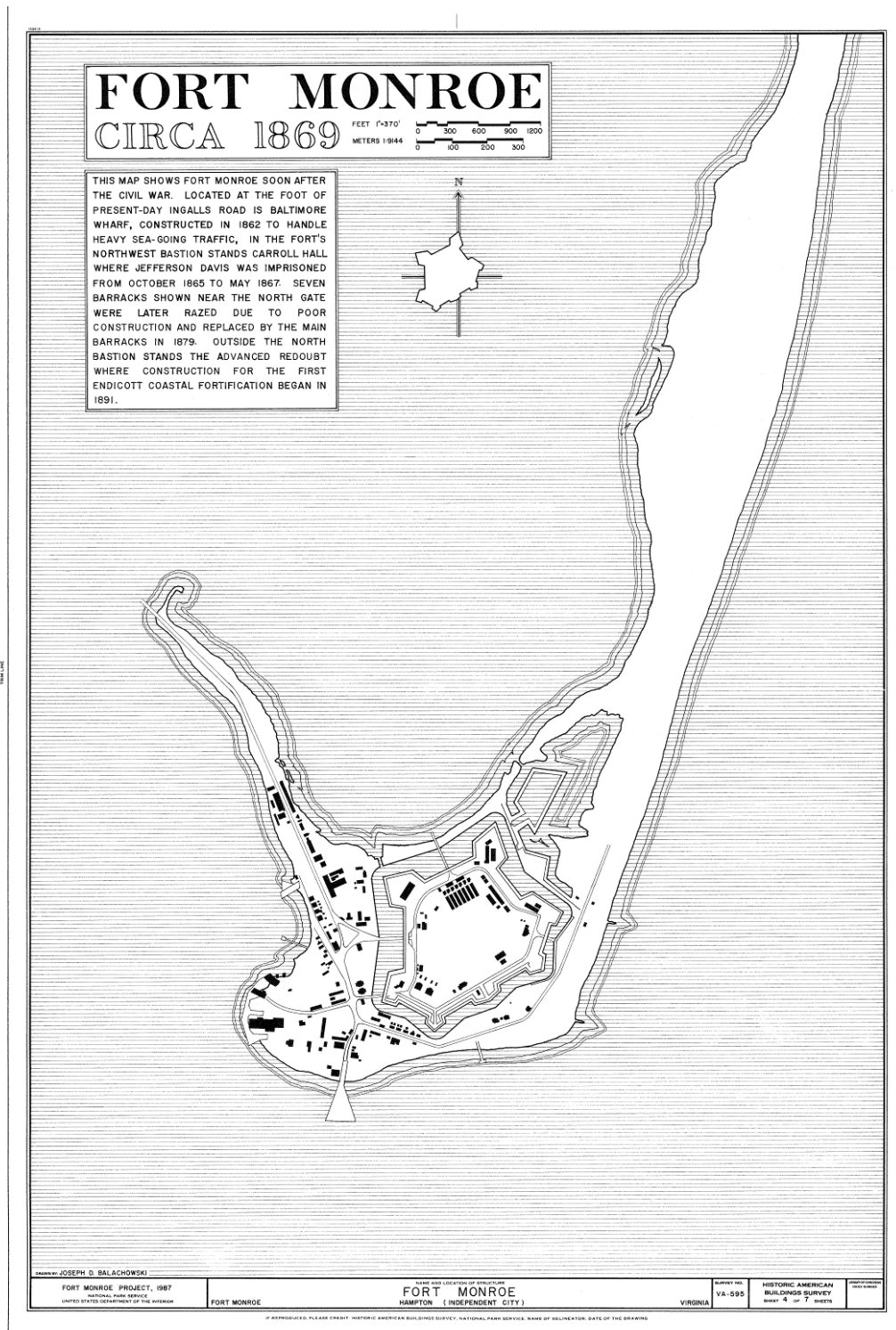
The following same-scale maps were created by the NPS in 1987 as part of the HABS/HAER documentation of Fort Monroe (current map was created by CERL for this report).¹ They are included as a part of this report because it is valuable to see the changes in the built environment overtime as well as the size increase as fill has been added along Mill Creek and Hampton Roads.

¹ National Park Service, *The Architectural Heritage of Fort Monroe: Inventory and Documentation of Historic Structures Undertaken by the Historic American Building Survey, Volume I*, (Washington, DC: Department of the Interior, HABS.HAER, 1987), 67-71.

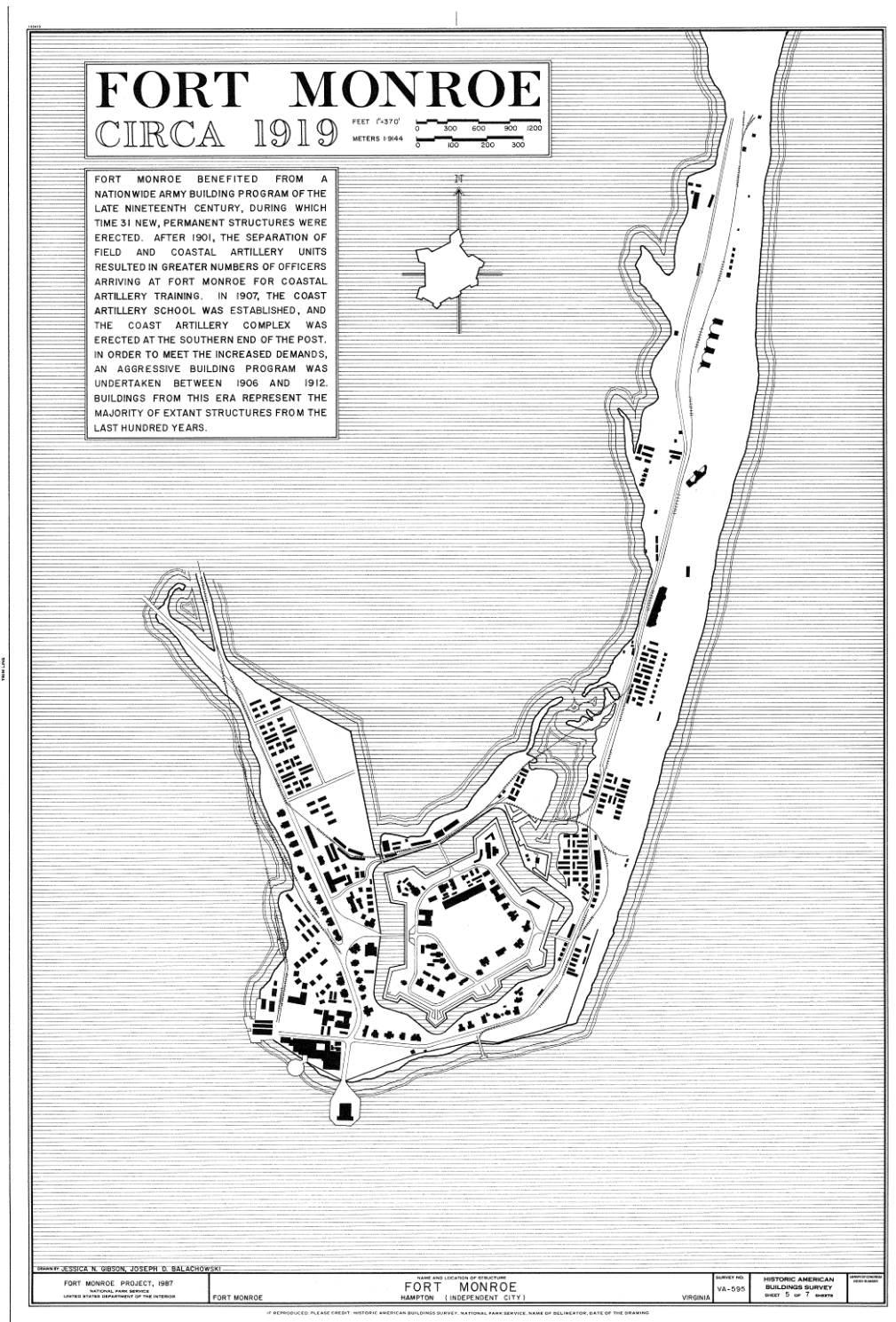
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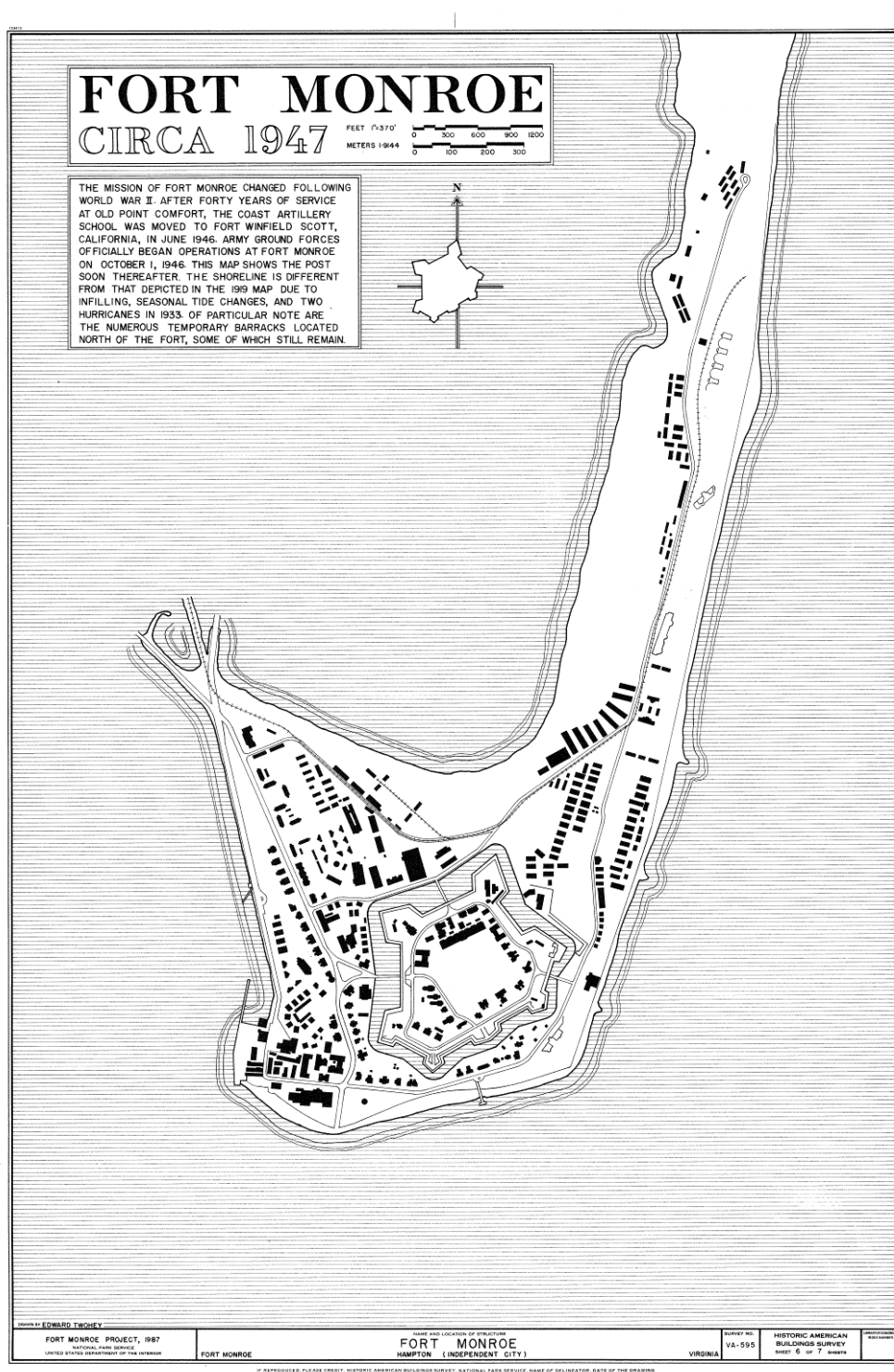
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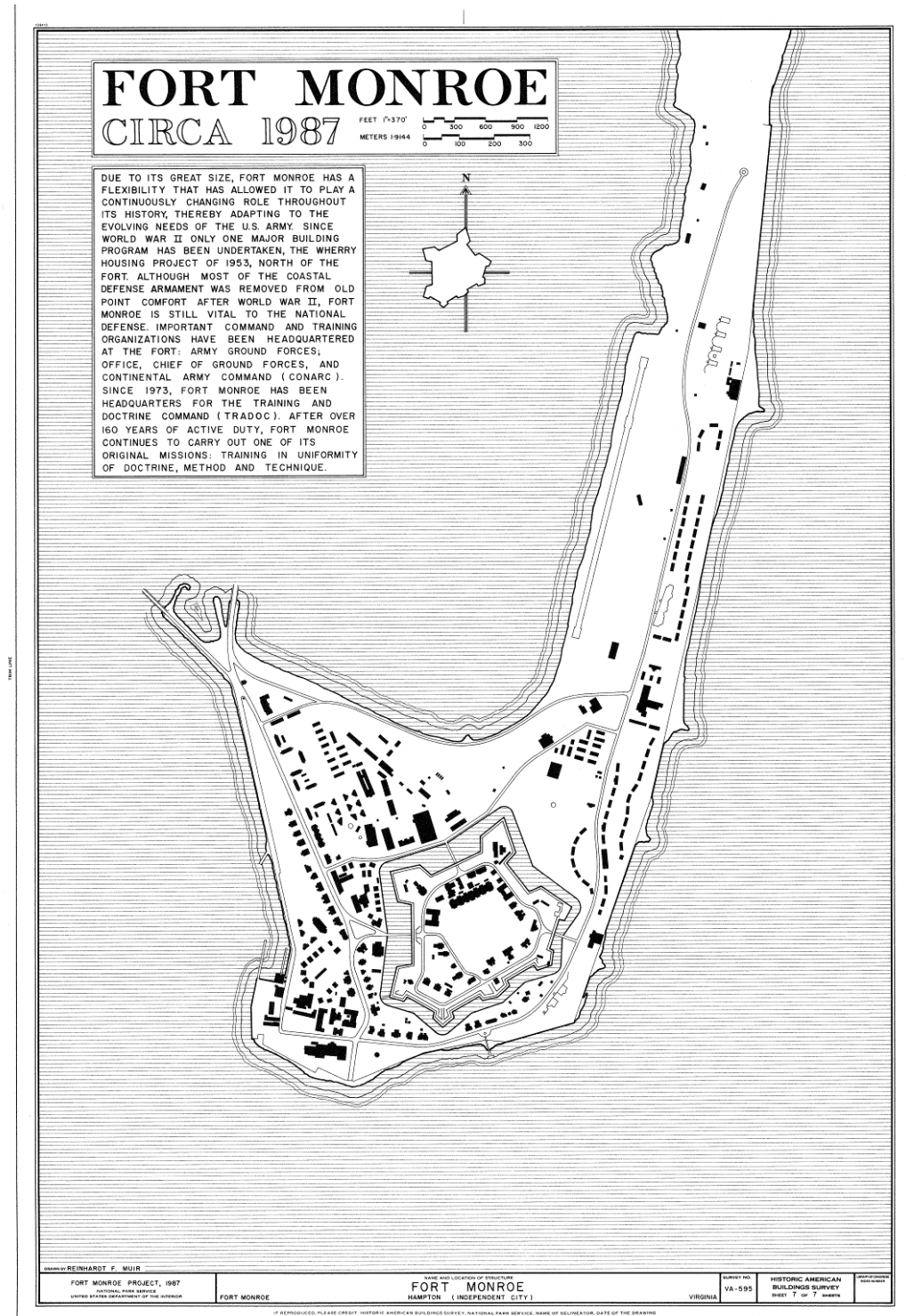
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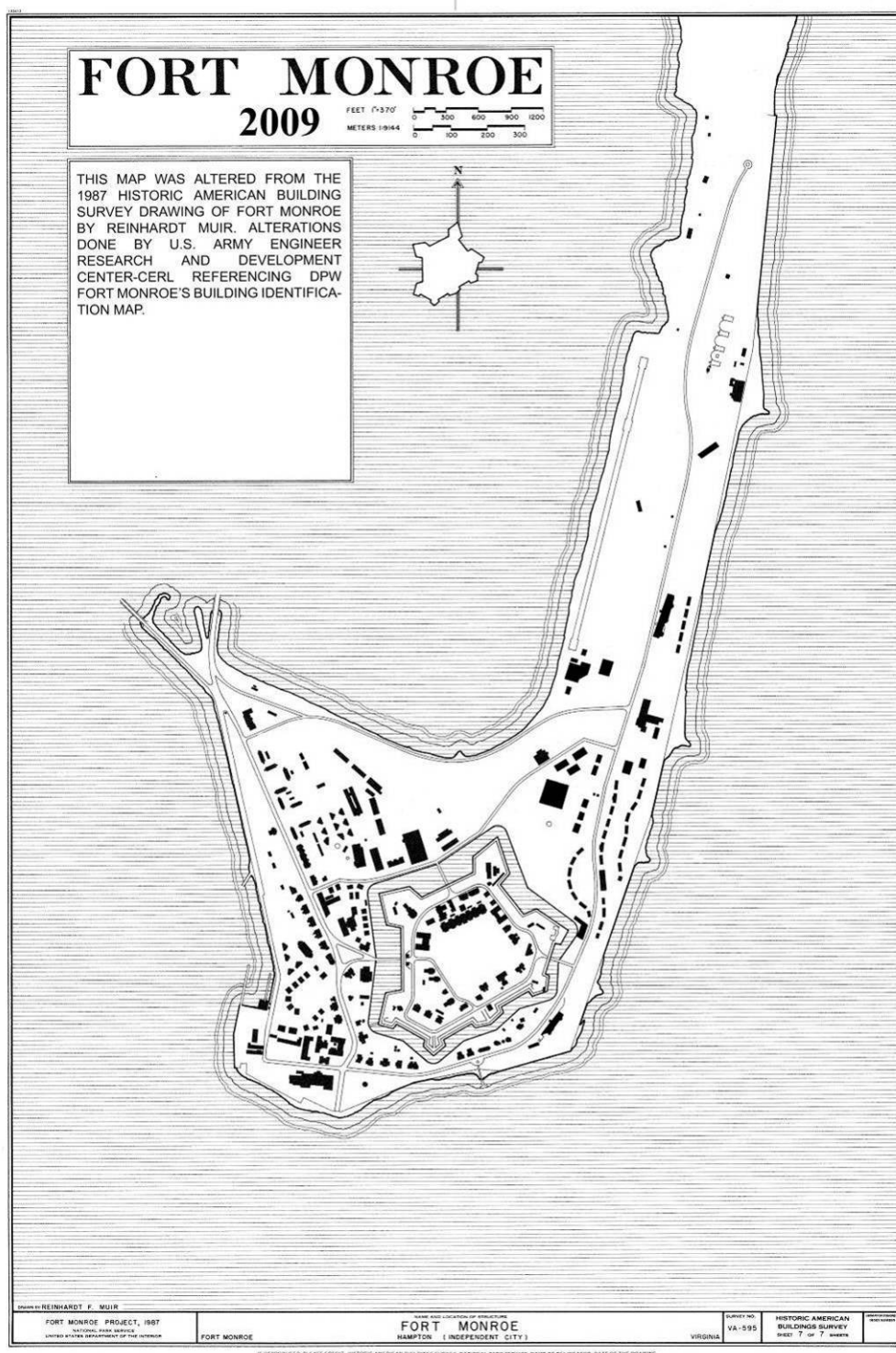
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Maps, Plans and Drawings

All images, maps and drawings were collected from the National Archives II at College Park, MD (NARA), the Library of Congress, Casemate Museum at Fort Monroe, VA, or from the DPW office at Fort Monroe, VA.

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14. ABSTRACT This document is an inventory and evaluation of the historic viewsheds of Fort Monroe. This document serves to meet the requirements for Federal agencies to address their cultural resources, defined as any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object, specifically, Section 110 which requires Federal agencies to inventory and evaluate their cultural resources. As a strategically located defensive fortification, views and firing lines have been critical to the design, planning and operation of Fort Monroe. This report identifies fifty significant views that remain at Fort Monroe. Significance and integrity were evaluated for each of these views. Recommendations were made for preserving these significant views. The identified views were identified based on historic photographic documentation and the presence of a specific historic viewpoint. Unfortunately very little historic photo documentation exists of the military views associated with Fort Monroe, for example firing points from the fortification and batteries. Maps have been included of these firing points and discussion of the military importance has been included.					
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